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Thursday July 20, 1977  
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# THE TIMES

The Liberals and the fiasco of phase three, page 14

## Hospital consultants call for one-day strike as pay protest

More than 11,000 hospital consultants yesterday rejected the Government's pay policy and called for a one-day strike, probably in the afternoon. Mr Ennals, Secretary of the British Medical Association, described the strike as a "deplorable and regrettable action". He said there would be no further pay rises for doctors before next April. The TUC economic committee said it would use all its power and influence to see that unions adhered to the 12-month rule between big settlements. But it gave no guidance on wage levels to be sought.

## Deplorable action, minister says

Mr Ennals, Secretary of the British Medical Association, described the strike as a "deplorable and regrettable action". He said there would be no further pay rises for doctors before next April. The TUC economic committee said it would use all its power and influence to see that unions adhered to the 12-month rule between big settlements. But it gave no guidance on wage levels to be sought.

## Steel chief's pay warning after losses reach £95m

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent  
Losses likely to exceed the record £255m amount of two years ago are in prospect for the British Steel Corporation this year. The corporation yesterday announced a loss of £95m for last year. Projections made a year ago of demand for steel and financial requirements have gone badly awry and the Government is to raise BSC's borrowing ceiling to £1,000m later this week.



Jubilee garden party: Sightseers outside Buckingham Palace had a bonus yesterday, the opportunity to view long queues of people dressed up to take tea with the Queen (Robin Young writes). She is seen here at the first palace garden party of her silver jubilee year. Germans, Americans, and Scandinavians were quick to focus their lenses on self-conscious men with grey toppers crammed over their ears, and women trying to hold down picture hats against the wind. It took almost an hour for the queues at the front gates to file through the palace courtyard into the courtyard, where the gusty wind claimed a few toppers, past the Serres and Davenport and into the garden. Cammer soups slipped in through the Hyde Park Corner and Grosvenor gates.

## Move to expel MP over Poulson link

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent  
The Commons will be asked on Tuesday to expel Mr John Cordle, aged 64, Conservative MP for Bournemouth, East, "for serious contempt of the House" committed in relation to his parliamentary activities in one of the Poulson cases.

## Dr Owen says Smith ploy bound to fail

By David Sandler  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, was taking a wrong course by calling a snap election, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday. "I do not believe it will work," he said, describing the move, which effectively stalls the Anglo-American initiative to reach a negotiated settlement, as "a great tragedy".

## Weeding out incompetent teachers

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent  
Standard procedures should be established for considering the dismissal of incompetent or inefficient teachers, the Government has decided. Its Green Paper on education in England and Wales, to be published tomorrow, will say that the procedures should include rules for the assessment of teachers' performance and a system of advice and/or warning to teachers whose performance is consistently unsatisfactory.

## IC warns powerful unions not to fan wage explosion

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent  
The Industrial Councils (ICs) have warned powerful unions not to fan a wage explosion. The ICs, which represent employers and workers in various industries, said they were concerned about the effects of inflation on the economy.

## Footballers take case to Westminster

The dispute between England's professional footballers and the Football League has taken to Members of Parliament by the Professional Footballers' Association yesterday. The PFA received favourable responses when their case over freedom of contract was discussed privately at the House of Commons.

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## ig posters Ir Teng osts back

In Peking said Mr Teng had been reinstated to his post as Deputy Prime Minister of the Communist Party of China after a period of absence from office.

## Italian rebuff for President Giscard

Signor Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, rejected President Giscard d'Estaing's view that President Carter is endangering détente by his emphasis on human rights. After meeting the French leader in Paris, Signor Andreotti said Mr Carter was not compromising détente, but defending the status quo.

## Few smokers turn to new cigarettes

Smokers appear not to have taken to the new cigarettes containing substitute tobacco which were launched at the beginning of the month. The manufacturers were expecting about 20 million smokers to try the 11 new brands, but so far only about one in 10 appear to have done so.

## Beign-Carter talks

President Carter welcomed Mr Beign, the Israeli Prime Minister, to the White House yesterday and told him that they shared the goal of finding a path to permanent peace. Mr Beign has brought peace proposals which he later disclosed to Mr Carter. He will also discuss arms sales.

## conference

A conference aimed at understanding the needs of the elderly in the Commonwealth began work in London yesterday. The conference is being held by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

## Rape Bill defeated

A Bill to give the prosecution the right of appeal on sentence in cases of rape and other sexual offences was defeated in the Commons by 114 votes to 52. It had been introduced by Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South.

## Improvement grants

The upper ceiling on improvement grants is to go up from £3,000 to £5,000 as part of a £40m package to help the construction industry.

## MP seriously ill

Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian, Mr John P. Mackintosh, is seriously ill in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary with a respiratory illness, which has developed complications.



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**ME NEWS**

**Bill to amend rape law is defeated in Commons**

**Parliamentary Committee for all' in Westminster**

**A Bill to amend relating to assault**

**W Society opposes 'free-for-all' in conveyancing service**

Mr. John

type

bts

[illegible]

## No scope to cut bacon profits, the curers say

**By Our Agricultural Correspondent**

Racon cures said yesterday that there was no scope for the Government to cut their meat, as it wanted to do with coffee. Mr. Vincent, A. L. Light, chairman of the Meat Promotion Executive of the Meat and Livestock Commission, said in London: "The retail price has risen less than 5 per cent in a year."

Mr. J. Langley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, wants to peg coffee profits after a Price Commission report. He called in the spring for a similar report about bacon.

Mr. H. M. Newton-Clarke, chairman of the Bacon and Meat Manufacturers' Association, said a Price Commission investigation would be irrelevant and a distraction. The pig raisers' association in London told the Government for some sign of caring.

## Resolving Whitehall-Edinburgh disputes

By Peter Hennessy.

A spectre has been haunting ministers during the search by the Cabinet's devolution committee for a suitable judicial buffer to mitigate future conflict between Westminster and Edinburgh assembly. It is the spectre of the old Industrial Relations Court, which ministers regard as a political body rightly doomed to failure.

The Liberal document published in March, the starting-point of the Government's search for a reconstituted devolution policy, was adamant that the old Industrial Relations court should be founded to adjudicate disputes arising from the vices of assembly legislation. It stated:

The importance of the subject matter of such disputes and the clarity, if not to a higher degree of specialization than is customary in legal affairs, The specialist Relations Court which the Government has worked efficiently in its 20-year existence and the Employment Appeals Tribunal is more appropriate to industrial relations than the older common-law courts. There is no reason to believe that the common-law court would not develop appropriate constitutional principles which it could regard to all the interests at stake.

Even without the precedent of the Industrial Relations Court to cloud their political perspective for ministers, the Government would be able to make the optimistic, imaginative leap contained in that paragraph. The matters dealt with by the analogue bodies quoted by the Liberals are small beer compared with the unity of the United Kingdom in the eyes of the Government.

The resolution of economic

disputes between Whitehall and Edinburgh lies at the root of ministerial scepticism about the possibility that the Scots could be more political than economic affairs in the thinking of the present government. Such matters are regarded as firmly within the remit of ministerial rather than judicial decision.

The Liberals want the Scotland Bill of next session to contain a statement prohibiting legislation that would "in any way impair the freedom of trade and commerce between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom." Whitehall feels that such a statement would prove impossibly vague as a guideline for any constitutional court in a case not specifically covered by the clauses of the Bill.

If, for example, the Scottish assembly imposed on lorries a tax that made it relatively unprofitable to travel south of the border, would the Government in England or amended the number of hours a driver could work, the court, in resolving the dispute, would be engaged in politics, not law.

Another Whitehall anxiety is the prospect of taking evidence that a constitutional court would develop. In representing the interests of the United Kingdom Government in the witness box, ministers themselves obliged to disclose information more properly given first to the House of Commons if made public at all.

The Government's counter-argument to the Liberals' broad-based case is that the amount of federalism is determined by the collapse of the Scotland and Wales Bill last February, min-

isters have indicated that there is no support for a federalist solution among English and, hence, no conceivable majority for the Liberals' more full-blooded suggestions.

But the Government is in favour of pre-assembly scrutiny of Scottish assembly Bills by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It also agrees, in principle, with post-assembly review.

But ministers are reluctant to use the judicial committee for the second stage. Whitehall would not wish this spectacle of a host of A. H. Humbergyle "misleading cases" being brought by forensically skilled Scottish eccentrics tying down so high-powered a body of Privy Councillors whose services should be used sparingly. An alternative is suggested, and yet to be designated or invented by ministers.

The devolution exercise has proved a fascinating endeavour for the Whitehall machine. The Government has seen the Wales Bill fall in December, the constitution unit in the Cabinet Office will probably compile an administrative history of the entire enterprise for the illumination of future generations. On top of that, an army of PhD candidates in the Scottish and Welsh universities will have acquired enough raw material to see centuries worth of research.

The following paragraphs, omitted from later editions yesterday, elaborated on the Government's likely decision to opt for a reformed block grant to be distributed for a Scottish assembly rather than to introduce separate revenue raising powers for Scotland.

To avoid the much predicted annual black budget an Edinburgh City Minister and a Westminster Prime Minister, the Treasury, under the Government's new proposal, could take care of Scotland's financial needs on the basis of a five-year rolling programme modelled on Whitehall's public expenditure survey system. The primary difficulty would be the need to require the Scottish financial cycle with Parliament's practice of voting monies annually.

Ministers will probably buttress their preference for a modified block grant by re-floating the idea, dropped last year, of a rate surcharge to be levied by Scottish local authorities on behalf of the assembly. Whitehall expects a future Scottish assembly, once it has completed its 12-month run-in period, to find ways of achieving financial flexibility within the block-grant system even in the absence of a separate Scottish income tax.

The block grant will be determined on a formula that makes assumptions about the level of services to be provided by the assembly to local authorities. If it chose, the assembly could provide a lower level of support requiring the authorities to put up their rates, thereby freeing resources to be spent generally by the assembly and, conversely, the assembly could cut its central expenditure on, say, health and education below the level anticipated in the block grant, providing more support to local authorities enabling them to lower their rates.

**Concluded**

# School said to have told dying man to go

A school said to have told Mr Geoffrey Warren, who was quoted as he would have to quit the home that went with his job as the school groundsman was granted a possession order at Haywards Heath County Court, Sussex, yesterday after his widow.

Mrs Pearl Warren said: "I feel that I have been wronged at the school." She said her husband was given notice by the Handross Park Preparatory School where he had worked for 17 years.

Mrs Warren said "When they knew he could not work any more they could not ask eight weeks' notice to leave as they knew he had terminal cancer."

"The surgeon told him he would live a year or maybe 18 months but he lived just three months. I am positive it was the school's fault. He was going to go that killed him so soon."

Mrs Warren said she had been offered accommodation by the local council but it would not be available until the end of August.

The judge granted a 28-day possession order on the home given that the school would not give that the school would not give possession until the end of AUGUST.

## Barmaid murdered

Mrs Joan Smith, aged 36, who has five sons, was found murdered yesterday in a field near Wharf Road, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex. She had been missing since Friday.

Friday repre-  
sented by the  
Thorppe said  
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the Govern-  
the counter-

care? Did Mr. Thompson hold the 12-day? Was he not firm in the job if it meant 12 days? Had he not of surcharge insurance companies who said he reported to go back to work on Saturday? He said that he was under conviction. Mr. Thompson said he will not vote against conviction. He said he will not vote against conviction.

## **In brief**

Leila Frisk and Glythian Chiddy, nursing sisters who disarmed a man in a hospital day room, have been awarded a kitchen knife, valued at \$10 each, by Newport Crown Court, Gwent, yesterday, for their bravery.

Mr Justice Cantley said everyone had been impressed by their bravery. Miss Christine Bowen, aged 21, a student nurse, who also attended the court, had shown resourcefulness and presence of mind in organizing emergency services promptly.

## Tourists fined £500

Mrs Amal Mahour, aged 39, and Mrs Arryah Jawad, aged 36, Iraqi tourists, who were said to have had more than £7,000 in cash and traveller's cheques on them when caught shoplifting were each fined £500 with £50 costs at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

## Police chief accused

Nicola Saledone, aged 42, a police canteen chef, of Priory Park Road, Kilburn, London, who was said to earn up to £144 a week, was remanded on bail until August 11 at Marylebone Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, accused of stealing food from a police station.

## Collieries opposed

The National Farmers' Union yesterday joined criticism of coal board plans to open three collieries in the Vale of Belvoir. The plan would do immense damage to prime farmland, the NFU said, and called for a public inquiry commission into the plan.

**Conductor cleared**

Oleksa Domaszowec, aged 56, a bus conductor, was cleared at Manchester Crown Court yesterday of assault causing bodily harm to a boy of 12, whom he was alleged to have pushed off a bus as it was moving at Stockport.

## Extradition upheld

Salvatore Di Monaco, sentenced by an Italian court to eight years and eight months' imprisonment for extortion and theft, failed yesterday in a High Court action to avoid extradition.

### Tainted water

The Andrew geriatric ward at St Edith's Hospital, Tamworth, Staffordshire, is to be closed because an unacceptable level of copper has been found in its water system.

## Concern over maps

The Ramblers' Association, in its magazine, *Rucksack*, says the Government's plan gradually to reduce its subsidy to the Ordnance Survey will greatly increase map prices.

## Fears of lab

There are estimates about a new production code heading off the recession and the road as a derived possibility or other among British workers to have a confusion of a casual with a suggestion, long as for making a producers concern. The idea was to reduce the dairy product

## Recordings

used estimates of the cost extra child benefit to be from next April show the to be £630m in a full year, less than estimated. It will come from the next of withdrawing child tax nances for under 11s (our Services Correspondent 1).

The figures are £50m below the rates given by the Department of Health and Social Security last Friday, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the new rates.

## Journalists' organizer fined

Hodgman, a regional organizer with the National Union of Journalists, was fined £10 costs by magistrates at Darlington, co Durham, today for using threatening language and behaviour.

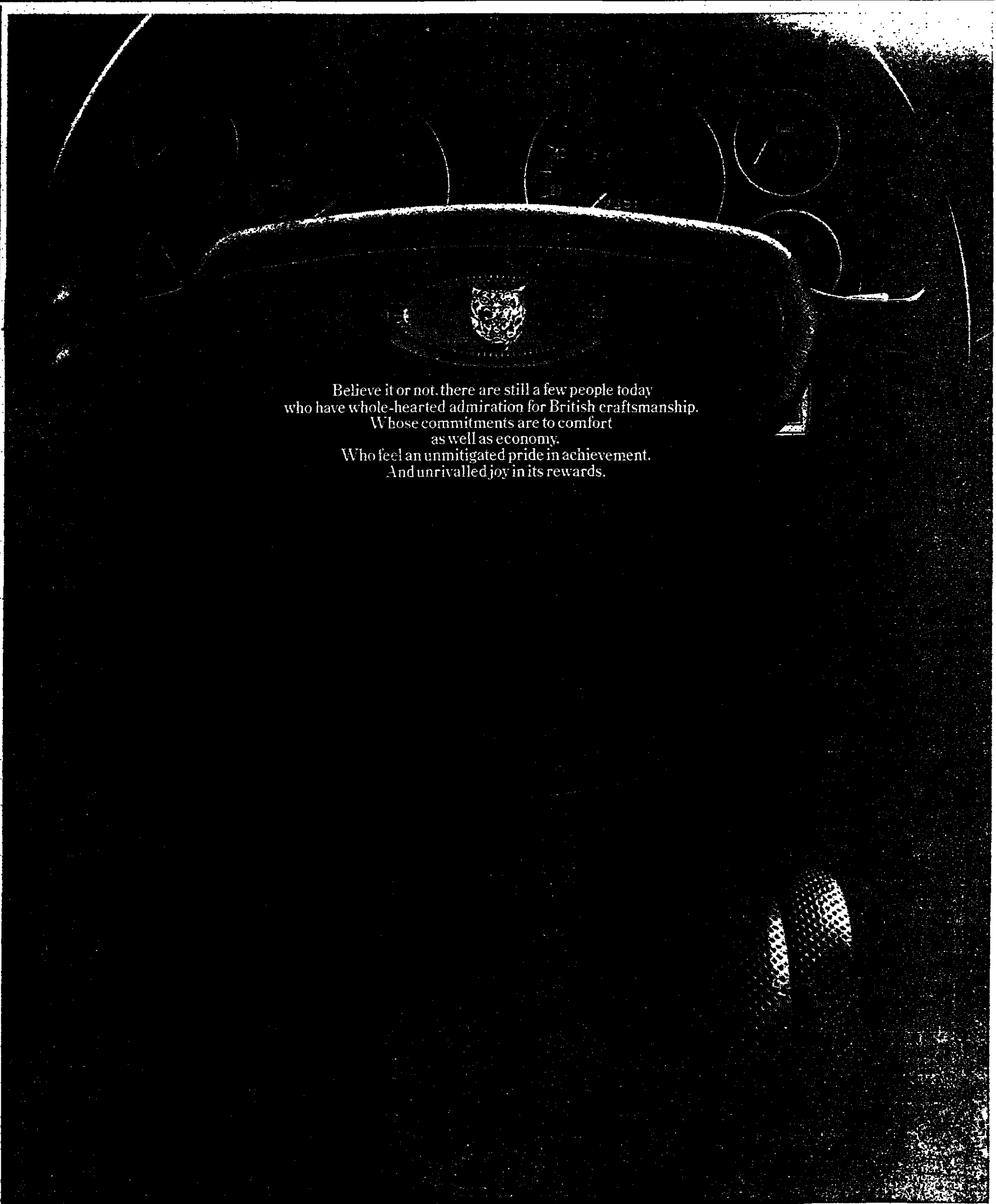
Hodgman, aged 30, of T Road, Crosshill, Glasgow, denied the charge. He was not guilty of obstructing the policeman.

**Explosion would overwhelm  
life, a surgeon says**

Our Correspondent  
 Irvine  
 Life consultant surgeon  
 yesterday that hospital  
 in Fife and Edinburgh  
 not cope with a petro-  
 lium disaster.

James Terence said he  
 gave evidence as a personal  
 or at the Dunfermline  
 y into Shell-Esso's pro-  
 1400m developments at  
 Morvan and Bruefoot Bay.  
 Terence lives in Aber-  
 derdown and villages  
 the two seaside develop-  
 ments to the proposed mar-  
 inal at Bruefoot Bay. They  
 a total population of five  
 and, and Dalgety Bay has  
 biggest primary school in  
 with 800 pupils.

Terence said: "I am a  
 rant surgeon employed in  
 region. If there was a  
 disaster such as that  
 has been described at  
 inquiry we should not have



**Jaguar. For the very few.**





## HOME NEWS

## Air and ground radar in RAF defence improvement priorities

From Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent  
High Wycombe

Concern about the defence of Britain's airspace is growing in the RAF because of improvements in the capabilities of Soviet aircraft.

New designs such as the Backfire bomber and Fencer ground attacker have six times the range and five times the payload of their predecessors of 10 years ago.

Last year RAF fighters were "scrambled" 133 times as Warsaw Pact aircraft probed the extremities of Nato's Air Defence Region 12, which includes the United Kingdom. In all, 123 interceptions were made.

So far this year there have been only 62 intrusions and 30 interceptions, but RAF Strike Command expects the figures to rise in the autumn when annual exercises on Nato's northern flank attract Warsaw Pact aircraft.

If war broke out it is estimated that two-fifths of Nato's combat aircraft might be based in Britain, many of them American aircraft poised to strike at targets in Europe.

That explains why a quarter of the RAF's resources during the war 10 years will go towards an air-defence improvement programme.

An important element will be the air-defence variant of the Tornado multi-role combat aircraft, whose range and modern runway requirements should improve the chances of catching approaching aircraft 300 miles north of the Scottish mainland, on the fringes of area 12. The type should enter service about 1985.

Other improvements include building hardened two-aircraft shelters for British airfields, which should start in 1979, helped by Nato funding.

Then the number of Bloodhound medium-level anti-aircraft missile sites in Britain will be increased from three to seven when Bloodhounds are returned from RAF Germany, where they are being replaced with the low-level Rapier system.

A fourth part of the improvement programme involves the United Kingdom Air Defence Ground Environment, the chain of radar stations that at last surrounds the country, covering hostile air infringement from all compass points.

The system is more comprehensive in coverage, and less vulnerable, thanks to a "ring main" concept that ensures that if part of the system is destroyed the rest will work with undiminished efficiency.

Then at the end of the decade, the Nimrod airborne early-warning squadron will come into being, replacing the elderly Shackletons in the job of providing radar cover against aircraft flying too low to be picked up by ground-based radar.

Not all the improvements are likely to find their way to an airman's heart. There were a few misty eyes at Strike Command at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, yesterday when it was announced that members of the Women's Royal Air Force, who far a generation of war films have occupied the centre of a thousand command rooms, pushing model aircraft across plotting boards, have finally disappeared.

They have gone to make way for a computer with the sedate name of Air Staff Management Aid (Asma) which projects any suspicious aircraft up to as far as the North Cape of Norway on a display screen for the commander-in-chief in his regional command operations room, so that he can make the big decisions.

## No evidence of Grunwick pay grievances, QC says

By Robert Parker

The union seeking recognition and the reinstatement of dismissed Grunwick Laboratory workers over-reacted to events after the walk-out of workers on August 23, Mr Mervyn Heald, QC, said in opening the case for Grunwick at the London court of inquiry yesterday.

He said the Association of Professional, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) had been unable to climb down from its early position. The union had taken strong action before any of the procedures under the Employment Protection Act, 1975, had been gone into. There was evidence that Apex mobilized its forces at the Willesden factory at a very early stage.

He said that at the beginning of last September "blacklisting" had started. On September 7 the TUC's annual meeting was addressed on Grunwick. Dispute and on October 6 Mr Roy Grantham, Apex general secretary, asked Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, for assistance.

Only on October 15 was the first mention made of using the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) to try to settle the dispute.

Mr Heald asked the court of inquiry to consider why the dispute had become a cause celebre. One reason was that Apex had come to regard the

dispute as a test case and its officials devoted much time and effort to making it one.

A possible explanation for that was that the union did not think the Employment Protection Act went far enough in dealing with the sort of recognition dispute taking place at Grunwick. But the union understood that "the company, under the law as it now stands, is doing nothing wrong when strikers are given notice of dismissal after they go on strike in breach of their contracts of employment."

There had been no evidence of grievances about pay and conditions before the dispute began. If one compared pay and conditions of employment, Grunwick could be seen to be no worse than employers in other small businesses.

Mr Heald said the "amazing interest" shown by the media in the dispute had resulted in certain myths, such as the number of people on strike. It was nothing like the two or three hundred that had been claimed. Nor were those who walked out last August dismissed for joining a union.

Mr Peter Diffey, Grunwick's assistant general manager, questioned by Mr Stuart Shields, QC for Apex, said a 15 per cent pay increase awarded in November was to counter inflation. Asked by Mr Shields if he had heard anybody saying it was a rise for loyalty, Mr Diffey replied: "No, I am sure of that."

## Big changes in economic relationship with developing countries

## British Council helps to sell the nation's skills abroad

In the second part of a survey on the work of the British Council, Ian Bradley reports on the Council's work in developing countries.

The British Council is one of the most important British agencies working in the field of world development. This year it received £17.5m, or about a quarter of its budget from the Ministry of Overseas Development and it undertakes many projects on behalf of the ministry in Africa, Asia and South America.

The Council's traditional task has been the recruitment of British teachers and the provision of educational and technical assistance for developing countries. That is still an important part of its work, as is the task of bringing overseas visitors to Britain.

It arranged for more than 28,000 visitors to come to Britain last year, most of them from developing countries. Organizing such visits can often bring unexpected difficulties for the council's staff.

An agricultural scientist recently arrived by air from South America with a briefcase full of banana seeds which he insisted must be planted in the right kind of soil within the next 24 hours.

One of the most important aspects of the British Council's work in developing countries is its low-price book scheme. It runs jointly with British publishers the English Language Book Society, which provides cheap editions of basic textbooks, ranging from English Prepositional Idioms to Soil Conditions and Plant Growth.

Nearly 19,000,000 copies of the low-price books, covering 723 titles, have been produced so far.

The council is moving away from providing direct primary aid to developing countries and is moving increasingly into such secondary fields as teacher training and administration.

As the nations of the third

world amass their own paper-work and bureaucracy they are sending people to Britain to learn how to run a national archives system and to pick up useful hints on managing an efficient postal system. The British Council organizes visits to the Public Record Office and the Post Office sorting office at Mount Pleasant, London.

As the style of its development work changes so do the countries on which the British Council particularly concentrates its attention.

It is becoming increasingly involved with such countries as Nigeria, Malaysia and Mexico, which are moving towards self-sustained economic growth. Those countries are often able, and willing, to finance projects themselves.

The changed economic relationship with developing countries has led the British Council to establish a new side to its activities in the past two years. Under the heading of paid educational services, it has

initiated many projects financed jointly by Britain and the developing country.

Such projects have been particularly prolific in the Middle East, where the demand for British technical and educational knowledge is strong, and is matched by the ability to pay for it.

At present the council is helping the Iranians to set up a school of naval studies by providing specialist manpower and consultants in partnership with the Southampton School of Marine Engineering and the Southampton School of Navigation.

That type of project, in which the British Council acts as a middle man between developing countries wanting British skills and British agencies able to supply them, is likely to be increasingly in demand.

It is potentially a very profitable field, as is the council's work in teaching the English language. In the words of Sir John Helliwell, the council's

director-general, that instruction is "a very hot commodity at the moment."

By the terms of its charter, and the natural inclination of all involved in it, the British Council is not in business to make profits.

The funds it receives from English language teaching and its paid educational services are used to subsidize its cultural activities. But it is very well placed to stimulate the "invisible" exports of skills and services on which Britain's economic future depends.

The offices of the British Council throughout the world have channelled much business to private language schools, architects and design consultants and educational establishments. It may, perhaps, be no bad thing that the promotion of those vital export earnings should be left in the hands of a body that is itself seen to be completely free of both political and commercial ties. *Concluded.*

## Helicopter pilot was a misfit, employers say

From Ronald Faux  
Glasgow

Captain Peter Royston, the pilot at the centre of the seven-week strike at Bristow Helicopters in Aberdeen, was described as a disruptive misfit by the company when the public inquiry into the dispute opened in Glasgow yesterday.

Mr Michael Tugendhat, for Bristow, told Lord McDonald, the inquiry chairman, that the company had acted correctly in dismissing him.

He said that within six months of joining Bristow Captain Royston, with another pilot, had organized meetings at Aberdeen, the base for Bristow's North Sea helicopter operation. The meetings were to discuss difficulties and a representative of the British Air Line Pilots Association (BALPA) was invited to speak to the pilots in May last year.

Mr Tugendhat admitted that the company much preferred pilots not to join BALPA, although it had always been prepared to employ association members and had not treated them any differently.

The company had "by perfectly legitimate means, sought to discourage their pilots from joining BALPA because they felt it would not be possible to operate a predominantly international operation with an entirely United Kingdom based union. It would introduce a rigidity into their conditions and pay structure incompatible with their international operations."

Four pilots' representatives had discussed the difficulty with the management and rejected a suggestion that Captain Royston should be transferred to a smaller operation within the company. It seemed inappropriate, Mr Tugendhat said, that someone who had just joined should seek to change the structure of the company so radically.

He said complaints were made about Captain Royston's conduct to Captain John Odlin, operations manager, and other pilots asked not to be rostered to fly with him. The operations manager thought he could be described as a misfit.

After Captain Royston had rejected two offers of redundancy he was warned that refusal would entitle the company to end his contract.

The company believed it had a clear contractual right to move Captain Royston, whether or not his personality fitted in Aberdeen. If it was wrong about that, the fact that he was a misfit gave the company an alternative contractual right to move him.

The strike by Bristow pilots began on April 15 and lasted until June 16. The pilots had been told that they were in breach of contract for refusing to fly according to the company roster.

Mr Tugendhat said the company agreed to arbitrate with Captain Royston. If it had been found that the company was bound to keep him in Aberdeen until the end of his contract, it would pay or restate him.

Captain Royston had agreed to that, and the pilots had voted by 30 to 12 to return to work. But after the vote he changed his mind. Some pilots went back to work but most continued the strike, and their dismissal notices were issued.

"The reason why fifty or more pilots went on strike in April was not a dispute over the terms of Royston's contract," Mr Tugendhat maintained. "It was because there was a strongly felt view by a minority that they wanted a radical reorganization in Aberdeen."

"Most of the pilots did not support this, and the company was strongly opposed to it."

He added that there was great tension in April because British Airways helicopter pilots were to receive a substantial pay award and Bristow's award was not due until July. The minority of pilots, he said, had picked a fight over the Royston issue but it was an issue where the company was in the right.

The management had recommended Captain Royston's removal from Aberdeen because he was disruptive and a misfit.

Reading from correspondence between Captain Royston and the company, Mr Tugendhat said the pilot refused to be posted overseas because he wanted to stay in Scotland and go sailing. Captain Royston had made a request for a month's leave to go sailing in his yacht.

That was a "rather curious background for an issue of principle". The inquiry continues today.



Sir Bernard Miles with schoolchildren at a preview of "Children's Books of the Year". The exhibition, organized by the National Book League, in Albemarle Street, London, opens today. Diary, page 14.

## Most house-buyers are disappointed

By Margaret Stone

More than half the people who change houses fail to obtain a house with the number of rooms they had in mind.

That is one of the facts reported after a survey into house-buying by the Alliance Building Society housing research unit at Surrey University.

The society is celebrating having reached £1,000m of assets by sponsoring research by the university's department of psychology to increase the knowledge of house-purchase practices.

Other facts in the first report are that the likelihood of buying

an older house is low and that people usually have to buy newer houses than they want.

People in rural areas tend to move more frequently than those in large conurbations. In spite of the statistics of house-buying people move on average about once every five years.

Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager of Alliance, yesterday explained his society's plans to help first-time and young house-buyers. It is expanding the deferred interest mortgage scheme to allow borrowers, on a rising income scale, to borrow up to four times their income with interest two points lower for

the first five years.

The society's other low-start scheme, the "easy-start mortgage" has had its upper limit increased to cover houses up to £17,000. The borrower is now allowed an advance of up to three times his present income.

In the first three years he pays one point less than the recommended mortgage rate. In the 18 months since the scheme was introduced more than £3m has been lent to first-time buyers.

Mr Cox said yesterday that despite low interest rates in the early part of the year Alliance had maintained a high level of lending.

## Pier in fire insured for less than value

Southern council is being urged to approve an insurance payment of £408,434 in respect of a fire last year in which the resort's pierhead was badly damaged.

The council's policy on resources committee has accepted the payment with regret after being told that the pier was underinsured.

At the time of the fire, which damaged estimated £1.4m, was caused, the pier was valued at £467,500, but it was insured for only £760,000. A increase in cover was being negotiated. Agreement has not yet been reached on the claim for loss of contents.

## School rebels warned of court action

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, threatened yesterday to take Birmingham Education Authority to court to decide whether she has the right to ask it to submit proposals for going fully comprehensive.

Birmingham was one of six authorities to which she gave six months to submit proposals for full comprehensive reorganization, from last January. Her order was made under the Education Act, 1976.

The Birmingham authority has maintained that Mrs Williams has no power to ask for information concerning the reorganization plans for seven voluntary grammar schools. In a letter to Birmingham disclosed yesterday, Mrs Williams says she has no alternative but to have the validity of her requirements decided in the courts as quickly as possible.

She has told the Treasury Solicitor to start proceedings forthwith "to obtain a declaration in the High Court. But Mrs Williams offers an escape route for Birmingham. If the authority is prepared to comply with her requirement she is prepared to extend the time limit, which expired yesterday.

If the issue goes to court, it will be the first test case between Mrs Williams and a local authority on the 1976 Act.

## Scheme to help needy children tells of friction

A six-point scheme to improve cooperation between teachers and social workers trying to help children in need was outlined today by the Centre on Educational Disadvantage.

The centre, which is funded by the Department of Education and Science, says that professionals whose responsibility is to care for the disadvantaged often find it difficult to work amicably together. Each is anxious to preserve his professional autonomy and independence.

The centre has produced 12 case studies in which teachers and social workers work well together. They include the appointment of a social worker in each of the London boroughs of Haringey's comprehensive and a Bicester "coordinator" who brings together all the services involving the vulnerable child.

The study document, Co-operation in Care, says it is helpful if a senior teacher is nominated to form a link with external helping agencies

## 'Kenya Airways announce the departure of their daily flight to Nairobi'

Fly to Kenya the Kenyan way!  
Flights leave London every day at 19.30 eff. May 1st. From July 1st to Sept. 30th there is an additional flight on Sundays.

Destinations beyond Nairobi include the fast-growing holiday spots of Mauritius and the Seychelles.

As a member of IATA, Kenya Airways offer you all the standards of service and protection you associate with any large airline.

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Kenya Airways,  
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HEATHROW  
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## Sweden proves seat belts cut casualties

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The case for compulsory seat-belt wearing is strengthened by a report from Sweden which shows that deaths and serious injuries to front-seat car occupants have fallen by half since compulsion was introduced.

The survey, by Volvo, the Swedish car manufacturer, covered nearly five thousand accidents.

The 2,969 accidents that occurred before the seat-belt law came into force in January 1975 caused 108 deaths and serious injuries. But the 2,026 that took place afterwards caused only 36, a reduction in the casualty rate of about half.

The survey also shows a change in the character of injuries. Severe and fatal chest injuries have fallen by 54 per cent. Head and face injuries fell by 64 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. It was found that 53 per cent of drivers and front-seat passengers wore belts after the legislation, compared with only 31 per cent before.

It is officially estimated that the compulsory wearing of seat belts would prevent a thousand deaths and 11,000 serious injuries a year. Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, is committed to legislation as soon as parliamentary time can be found. A Bill was introduced in the Commons last year but failed to get a third reading.

## Tremor-area mining to end

From Our Correspondent  
Stoke-on-Trent

The National Coal Board is to stop mining under Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent, after more than a hundred earth tremors in the past two years. It said yesterday that work would cease in three weeks, when the seam was worked out.

Mr Ray Hunter, director of the board's western area, said: "Mining operations will not



TUC award: Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, left, congratulating Mr Roy Leeming, of Preston, Lancashire, winner of the 1977 TUC youth award. Mr Leeming, aged 21, is a member of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff and of his local Labour Party.

## Doctors among six on drug charges

From Our Correspondent  
Stoke-on-Trent

Six people, including two doctors and a chemist, were committed at Swindon Magistrates' Court yesterday in custody for trial at Bristol Crown Court on drug charges.

Before the court were Richard Hilary Kemp, aged 33, a chemist, and Dr Christine Barr, aged 31, both of Blencarn, Tregaron, Dyfed. David Joseph Solomon, aged 51, an author, of Ramdolph Avenue, Westminster; Henry Barclay

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ST EUROPE

# Spain tightens price controls to save easy labour truce

Madrid, July 19.—Spain's Government today accepted the long trade union truce which has been threatened by inflationary pressure.

The Council of Ministers, which has accepted the Government's proposal, has agreed to accept the long trade union truce which has been threatened by inflationary pressure.

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# Monument plan for man 38 years in hiding

Madrid, July 19.—The town council of Cerecedilla where Senor Montalvo, aged 77, has come out of hiding for the first time since the Spanish civil war, is considering erecting a monument to him, Senor Enrique Espinosa, the Mayor, told me today.

Senor Montalvo, who was the village's Socialist mayor for part of the civil war, decided yesterday to come out of his home to breathe the new democratic air on the forty-first anniversary of the start of the war.



Senor Montalvo demonstrates how he used to hide under a bed when unexpected visitors called at his home.

Senor Montalvo was the last democratically elected Mayor of Cerecedilla. With municipal elections due to be held in Spain before the end of the year, many villagers have asked him whether he intends to stand for reelection. "Proasio told me that he has had enough of politics and thinks it is best to leave it to the younger generation", the Mayor told me.

Cerecedilla: Thin and pale, Senor Montalvo sat in the sunlight for the first time in 38 years today, talking with old friends who had believed him dead since 1939.

# Amnesty may increase tension in Italian jails

Rome, July 19.—A proposal from the governing Christian Democrats of an amnesty to cover comparatively minor crimes may worsen the normally turbulent atmosphere in Italy's overcrowded prisons.

The proposal by Senator Flaminio Piccoli, a Christian Democrat leader, caused surprise. Senator Bonifacio, the Minister of Justice, is known to be against the whole concept of amnesties and he was quick to authorize a statement saying so.

# Brussels criticism of Britain acknowledged

Oven, the Foreign Secretary, acknowledged in a White Paper published yesterday that the British Government has been criticised for its lack of restraint in the use of force.

Mr Owen said that the British Government has been criticised for its lack of restraint in the use of force.

# EC puts off decision on New Zealand prices

Brussels, July 19.—The European Commission today postponed a decision on whether to grant New Zealand exporters an increase in the prices they receive for their butter and cheese.

The Commission's decision will be made after the summer holidays, the second half of September.

# Call for emphasis on rehabilitation

London, July 19.—The Home Secretary, Mr. Roy Jenkins, today called for an emphasis on rehabilitation in the treatment of prisoners.

Mr. Jenkins said that the Home Office was considering ways of improving the rehabilitation of prisoners.

# Britain dumps 2,250 tonnes of nuclear waste in the sea

London, July 19.—Britain finished a radioactive waste dumping operation in the North Sea today, the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD announced here today.

The operation involved the dumping of 2,250 tonnes of radioactive waste into the sea.

# Scheme needs to be told of

A scheme to develop a new type of business has been proposed by a group of young people in London.

The scheme involves the development of a new type of business.

# Anti-Nazi says he threw bomb at Menten home

Amsterdam, July 19.—Dutch police said today that a known anti-Nazi activist had thrown a bomb at the home of a man named Menten.

The activist, who is known for his anti-Nazi views, was arrested after the bombing.

# Russians fail to satisfy French visa refusals

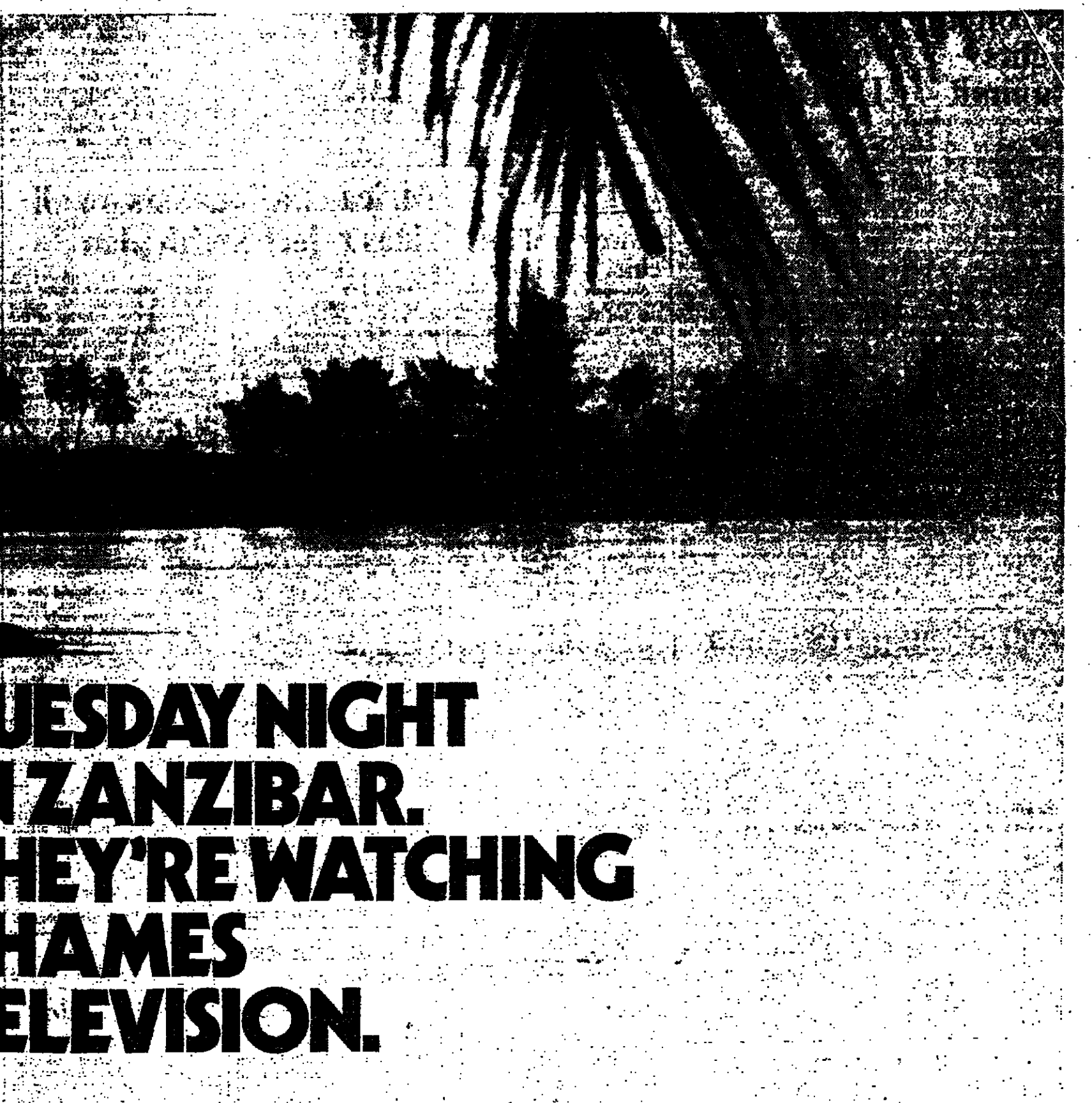
Paris, July 19.—The French Government today refused to issue visas to a group of Russians who had been refused visas by the Soviet Union.

The French Government said that the Russians had not satisfied the requirements for a visa.

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## TUESDAY NIGHT IN ZANZIBAR. THEY'RE WATCHING THAMES TELEVISION.

Time was when the countries watching Thames Television didn't even run from A to B, let alone to Z. But now Zanzibar has become the hundredth country to buy Thames programmes for its own television service.

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The World at War to 64 countries, including Germany, Italy and Japan. *Jerinie, Lady Randolph Churchill* to 41 countries, and *The Sweeney* to 34.

Father, Dear Father to 29 countries, and children's series like *The Tomorrow People*, so far seen in 32 countries.

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WEST EUROPE

# Italian leader rejects Giscard attack on Carter policies

From Ian Murray Paris, July 19

Signor Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, emerged from lunch with President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée Palace here today to say that he disagreed with his host's views on the dangers to détente of President Carter's foreign policy.

"President Carter is not compromising détente," he said. "I think that President Carter is engaged in defending the status quo. When he speaks of the rights of man and of civil rights he is asserting a belief that is common to us all."

Mr Carter is in the first month of his international experience, and he is bound to spell his politics out a little," Signor Andreotti said. Italy hoped the European countries and the United States would be able to find a common line in the elections next year, he said. Nato was in no way compromised by its presence, since for at least a year they had publicly supported the alliance.

Asked if Italy could be a model for France, he replied: "The French and Italian situations are entirely different. We have no pretensions to become a model."

# Gastronomic delights at summit

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, July 19

President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, were tonight holding one of their regular meetings in Bliesheim, a village just outside Strasbourg. Over a quiet dinner, they were to discuss nuclear affairs.

Their restaurant, Au Boeuf, rates one star in the Michelin Guide and is recommended by the Gault-Millau guide for its choucroute.

The two leaders were to be served petite marmite Henry IV, tournedos à la strasbourgeoise (with pâté de foie gras) and raspberry parfait. A local castle supplied furniture for the dining room, and the Post Office installed some extra telephone lines.

The restaurant seems to have been a haunt of French Presidents. General de Gaulle, René Coty and Albert Lebrun have all dined there.

Above the entrance is the motto in the Alsace dialect: *Kumst untr will er indegnuss* (whoever comes in here does not want to go out). The two leaders were due to be flown to their respective capitals after dinner.

# French ruling parties plan strategy for election

From Charles Hargrove Paris, July 19

After the sharp setback for the governing majority in the French municipal elections last March—a setback largely attributed to the divisions between the parties composing it—the watchword proclaimed on all sides was unity.

Yet it has taken four months, and further dissensions, for the leaders of three of the parties to get round a table today to make a start at laying the bases of a strategy to fight the parliamentary elections next spring.

M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the president of the Radical Socialist Party, who likes to strike his own independent line in most things, refused to attend the meeting at the Centre's headquarters

# Civilian driver faces British court martial

Düsseldorf, July 19.—A British civilian driver went on trial before a court martial of five army officers here today charged with causing bodily harm to another Briton in a trade union dispute.

Sydney Carter, a driver employed by Naafi, was alleged to have driven a heavy goods vehicle which knocked down a Naafi manager while breaking a strike picket line.—Reuters.

# Gifts to hostages

The Hague, July 19.—The Dutch Government is to make financial awards to hostages held by the South Moluccan terrorists. About 100 adults will get 3,000 guilders (£715) each and 100 children 1,000 guilders each.

# Terrorist suspect expelled

Stockholm, July 19.—Taketo Takahashi, aged 42, described by police as a leading figure in Japan's Red Army urban guerrilla group, was expelled from Sweden for Japan today after being charged with involvement in the terrorist attack on the French Embassy in the Hague in December, 1974, and was expelled from France with 14 other Japanese after the disclosure of plans for an attack on a Japanese company's office in Düsseldorf.—UPI.

# Queen tries to solve Dutch crisis

The Hague, July 19.—Queen Juliana today called political leaders for talks at her palace in an attempt to break the deadlock in forming a new Government.

The move followed the failure by Mr Joop den Uyl, the caretaker Prime Minister, to put together a new Cabinet, and the refusal to do so by Mr Andries van Agt, the Justice Minister. Mr den Uyl's Socialist Party and the Christian Democrats, led by Mr van Agt, have been unable to agree on proposed Socialist legislation to let workers share in company profits.

It was widely believed that the Queen would name a senior political figure to study the situation and report to her, or else try to form a Cabinet herself.

The Socialists emerged with 53 seats in the 150-seat Lower House at the general election in May and the Christian Democrats won 49, making an operation between them vital for an effective administration. Without the Socialists, the Christian Democrats would have to seek an alliance with the right-wing Liberal Party VVD.—AP.

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OVERSEAS

# Mr Teng reinstated in his former posts

From David Bonavia Hongkong, July 19

The long-awaited rehabilitation of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping to his former posts in the Chinese hierarchy is foreshadowed by the appearance of wall posters in Peking.

According to reports from the capital, Mr Teng has been acclaimed as a Deputy Prime Minister, vice-chairman of the Communist Party and the party's military affairs commission, and Chief of Staff of the armed forces. He is thus reinstated to the posts which he lost as a result of the vendetta conducted against him last year by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's now disgraced widow, Chiang Ching.

The announcements of Mr Teng's rehabilitation to a virtual position of eminence came behind Chairman Hua Guo-feng came somewhat earlier than expected. They are not official yet, and may require the endorsement of party and state congresses to be held within the next month or two.

The disclosure of Mr Teng's return to power closed the circle of his rehabilitation in 1973, his disgrace after the Peking riots in April last year, and the subsequent ousting of Mao's widow and her associates in the so-called "Gang of four". It confirms reports that differences concerning his rehabilitation among senior party and military leaders had been largely resolved after uncertainty following the purge of the "gang" last October.

# In brief

## Soweto police chief's visitors

Anti-apartheid demonstrators yesterday walked in on Brigadier Jan Visser, chief of police in Soweto, South Africa, at his suite in the Carlton Towers Hotel, London.

They said they received "a fairly cordial reception". After about half-an-hour they left at the request of hotel security men. One of the group said they found Brigadier Visser "up and dressed, sitting reading *The Daily Telegraph*".

## Death for saboteur

Nairobi, July 19.—A Ugandan military officer sentenced Dominick Patrick Olowo, a post office technician, to death for sabotage. He was said to have conspired with others to disconnect a radio communications centre near Kampala.

## Ghana strike ends

Accra, July 19.—Ghana's doctors, lawyers, engineers and other professional people returned to work after ending a 19-day strike in support of a return to civilian rule, the Ghana news agency reported.

## Belated justice

The state of Massachusetts is to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary next month of the execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti by proclaiming that they were denied a fair trial.

## Thailand award

Vancouver, July 19.—A judge here awarded \$1m (£580,000) damages to a 14-year-old Canadian girl who sued an American drug manufacturer because she was deformed at birth by thalidomide.

## Majority of three

Tokyo, July 19.—Official party standings show that after the elections on July 10 Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has an effective majority of three in the 252-seat Upper House.

## KGB summons

Moscow, July 19.—The Venetian Levich, a Soviet physicist seeking to emigrate to Israel, said he had been summoned for questioning by the KGB tomorrow afternoon.

## Chess draw

Geneva, July 19.—Boris Spassky and Lejos Portisch settled on a draw after 18 moves of a seventh round game in their world chess championship semi-final. Both now have 3.5 points.



Mr Teng Hsiao-ping: Implacable foe of the Soviet Union.

able to devote his energies mainly to internal matters, rather than to protocol. A widely tipped candidate for the post of Prime Minister is Mr Chi Teng-kuei, a Politburo member whose present functions are somewhat vaguely defined.

The informal manner of announcing Mr Teng's rehabilitation is reminiscent of that in which Mr Hua was acclaimed Chairman last October. The next political moves expected are a plenary session of the party Central Committee followed by a new party congress and a National People's Congress (a meeting of China's rubber-stamp parliament). It was reported earlier this year that Mr Teng had demanded these formal meetings to put

# African nationalists on all sides reject Smith plan

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, July 19

Mr Ian Smith's sudden decision to hold a general election as part of a complicated process which he hopes will lead to an internal political settlement in Rhodesia has been greeted with mixed reaction here.

Some whites say an election will clear the air after the recent turmoil brought about by the defection of 11 Rhodesians from Members of Parliament to form a new right-wing party. But most whites seem to be wondering if it is all necessary and if a proper general election can be held at a time when the country is plagued by civil war.

Beset with politics for so long, white Rhodesians can be excused if they show little enthusiasm for the weeks of electioneering ahead. Most black Rhodesians regard it as a white man's affair. Two key nationalist leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, today rejected the Prime Minister's move.

## US coordinates its policies towards Russia

From David Cross Washington, July 19

In a move which will be seen inevitably as an admission of shortcomings in President Carter's recent handling of relations with the Soviet Union, a special interagency committee has been established to coordinate the Administration's policies towards the Russians.

A State Department spokesman said today that the committee was set up at the end of last week to meet the "need for a central coordinating mechanism of all contacts" between Government departments and agencies which have any relations with Moscow. The new body would offer policy guidance, but it would not be tolerated.

## Life for giving CIA codes to Soviet Union

Los Angeles, July 19

Andrew Lee, convicted for providing secret codes to the Soviet Union, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday in what the judge called a warning to others that "this is a game you do not play."

Mr Richard Sullivan, an assistant federal attorney, in asking for the life sentence, called Mr Lee's actions "the most serious crimes a person could possibly commit."

He said that Mr Lee, who was arrested outside the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in January after having thrown a paper on to the embassy lawn, had provided the Russians with coding cards which enabled them to decode top secret messages of the United States Central Intelligence Agency.—Reuters.

# No visitors for detained Pakistan leaders

From Our Correspondent Rawalpindi, July 19

Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, and detained members of his Cabinet have been deprived by the martial law authorities of their recently given facility to receive visitors.

A similar restriction on receiving visitors has been imposed today on opposition leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance. Mr Bhutto and his colleagues, as well as the opposition leaders who are detained in Murree in different places, had been allowed to receive visitors since last Sunday after General Zia-ul-Haq had met them at the weekend.

A press statement explaining the reimposition of the ban on visitors said that the facility

the official seal on his return to power.

Mr Teng, who is 74, commands widespread respect among Chinese workers and intellectuals. His prestige has shot up as a result of the vitriolic campaign against him by the "gang" last year before their disgrace. His well-tested talents as a party organizer and economic planner are badly needed by Chairman Hua's leadership group, which lacks public confidence.

China now seems set on a course of relatively stable leadership with the emphasis on economic construction and external links, rather than on ideology and "self-sufficiency" which were so widely propagated in the last years of Mao Tse-tung's life.

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# Beigin-Carter talks on peace proposals

From Patrick Brogan Washington, July 19

Welcoming Mr Menachem Beigin, the Prime Minister of Israel, at the White House today, President Carter said that they shared a deep sincerity of purpose, and that their common goal was to find a path to permanent peace.

The President was rather less buoyantly optimistic than earlier this year when welcoming Mr Beigin as the new leader of the Middle East. He said that "this year might bring peace to the Middle East."

Mr Beigin said that he and Mr Carter might have differences of opinion, "but we will never disagree. We will agree to differ." He hoped that Mr Carter would soon visit Israel and promised him a warm welcome in Jerusalem.

The ceremony was mercifully short. The sun was blazing and the temperature was in the mid-80s at 10.30 am, and it was expected to reach 100°F (38°C) later.

Vice-President Mondale was present, together with members of the Cabinet. The President's mother was watching from a shaded balcony.

Mr Beigin had brought peace proposals which he disclosed to Mr Carter after the ceremony. He will have several meetings with Mr Carter and will also meet Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr Harold Brown, the Secretary of Defence, the House and Senate foreign relations com-

# Egypt hands over war dead in Sinai

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, July 19

At a desert rendezvous in the Sinai puffer zone, Egypt today transferred to Israel 19 coffins said to contain the mortal remains of soldiers killed during the war in October, 1973.

Israeli officials said privately that the Egyptians set the time for the transfer to coincide with the meeting in Washington between President Carter and Mr Beigin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in a transparent attempt to project an image of moderation.

The military authorities here have declined to say how many victims of the 1973 war are buried in the Sinai. Reports are correct, before today's repatriation there were 25 missing including 12 lost at sea. Moreover, 14 of the 48 bodies previously repatriated have been buried without identification.

Army officers firmly refused to unravel the mystery. They declined to say over the radio how many bodies had been found and how many were still missing.

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At a desert rendezvous in the Sinai puffer zone, Egypt today transferred to Israel 19 coffins said to contain the mortal remains of soldiers killed during the war in October, 1973.

Israeli officials said privately that the Egyptians set the time for the transfer to coincide with the meeting in Washington between President Carter and Mr Beigin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in a transparent attempt to project an image of moderation.

The military authorities here have declined to say how many victims of the 1973 war are buried in the Sinai. Reports are correct, before today's repatriation there were 25 missing including 12 lost at sea. Moreover, 14 of the 48 bodies previously repatriated have been buried without identification.

Army officers firmly refused to unravel the mystery. They declined to say over the radio how many bodies had been found and how many were still missing.

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# Union funds lent to people with crime links

From Frank Vogt Washington, July 19

The ghost of Jimmy Ho was quite possibly looking over the shoulder of Mr Ray M. Hall, the Secretary of Labor, yesterday as he outlined preliminary results of a month government investigation into the affairs of Teamsters' trade union largest pension fund.

Mr Marshall disclosed the pension fund as numerous loans to people closely related to organized crime in America. He noted a \$2,350,000 loan to a Las Vegas gambler who merely offered a gambler's promise to repay, debts as collateral.

Mr Hall, once President of the Teamsters, mysteriously disappeared in February, 1975, some time after his release from jail. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has managed to discover what he owed to him, although a theory suggests that he was murdered by gangsters. He feared that he might win the union presidency.

The relationship between organized crime and Teamsters has fascinated government investigators a number of public eyes on the day in the early 1960s when the late Robert Kennedy, then attorney general, successfully prosecuted Mr Hoffa.

The Department of Labor has been investigating the affairs of the \$1,400m pension fund for 22 months. Mr Hall admitted that his investigators have still not determined the exact value of the fund's present assets but said the fund was now being run by a team of outside experts. The Government is now forcing Mr Hoffa to resign, the union's president and three other top union officials to resign as trustees of the fund.

The Labour Department closed that at least 10 per cent of loans made by the fund were either at interest below prevailing market rates or were secured by so little collateral that they had to be considered unsound.

A number of criminal indictments are likely before long. The investigation, for example, has uncovered a loan of \$15 for the purchase of two tons of government inventory as a close associate of Meyer Lansky, once alleged to be one of America's bosses organized crime.

Also under special investigation are loans totalling \$50 from the pension fund to the of America's most extensive and expensive country club, the Rancho La Costa, in California.

# Washington denies PLO talks

Washington, July 19.—The State Department confirmed today that Mr William Scranton, former Governor of Pennsylvania, had met a Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) official in Washington last month but denied he was acting on behalf of President Carter.

The Beirut right-wing daily newspaper *Al-Ahram* had reported that Mr Scranton, acting for Mr Carter, had met Mr Basil Akl, a senior PLO official, in London on June 24.

The newspaper said Mr Scranton was continuing Washington-PLO contacts begun in May.

While declining to comment on whether Prince Fahd had delivered such a message, the State Department said Mr Scranton, a former United States representative at the United Nations, had been acting in a personal capacity.

Beirut: A military tribunal acquitted Laga Gule, a Norwegian student arrested in Beirut on his way to plant a bomb in Israel, of terrorism, but said he had caused anguish among the families of the missing.

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## Rugby Union



**La cenerentola**  
**Paris Opéra**

## Stanley Sadie

If the Paris Opera wants to perform Rossini, it ought, of course, to be doing something like *Guillaume Tell*. The very choice for such a house of *La Cenerentola*, one of the lightest and prettiest and least substantial of Rossini's operas, implies that it was not to be taken even as seriously as its needs to be. This, however, is the silly season, and a production as preposterous as Jacques Rœmer's has at least a very good chance of getting away with it.

Max Scherendorff's unit setting would seem, with its very mechanical and functional look and its materials of steel, wire and plastic, to have been the chief inspiration for Proulx's. The best of his previous work also draws on Heath Robinsonian humour. The stage is occupied, on the left, by Don Magnifico's hearth and above it a beam of light projects a spiral and a spiral staircase, winding far up into the flies; on the right, by a huge stainless steel cage, high above the stage, and in the middle, a large, clear plastic barrel bearing a vast, clear plastic barrel of wine. Behind these erections a large ramp sweeps around the stage, supported by a series of steps. Then, emphasizing the vertical look of the whole, there was a neat little *ascenseur*, and another, looking like something between a lampkin and a lamp, to deliver Aligoro and Catherina to Cinderella. The idea was to produce something "light, aerial, insubstantial, and very lively," the director wrote in "the case he succeeded well enough."

Whether so geometrical a setting can engage in any true sense with the music is another question; but after the initial surprise I did not find it particularly alien to the precise, faintly chilled world of Rossini's score. All of his operas *Cenerentola* must be among the most exactly calculated, with its array of clockwork crescendos, brilliant patter songs and immaculately timed ensembles.

A similar spirit ran through Mr Resner's singing. We were always left slightly outside the action, because so constantly aware of its mechanics, because of the want of realism, because of the want of activity in the various parts of the choir. This last came chiefly from the chorus and sopers, a troupe of men monastically (as far as I was concerned) given black suits, black top hats, and black gloves. The realization like this is bound to depend in some degree on a corresponding mathematical precision on the musical side, and under Jesus Lopez's direction this was lacking. He conducted the overture with a poise and cool-

**The Deep Blue Sea**  
Arts, Cambridge

**Ned Chaillet**

terial love, the capacity to bring one's loved ones to the medicine, the quality too amply possessed by Freddie Page, a best actor just past his prime as Terence Rattigan's *The Deep Blue Sea*. Even in his prime the RAF during the war years was a more attractive charm and driven a girlified to play with his Service revolver and ruin their relationship. It is the attempted suicide of his latest lover, Hester, an ideal actress played by Sheila Hancock, that begins the play.

It is Freddie who haunts the play, because with her or leaving her he haunts Hester, and it is his burr-on RAF enthusiasm and military slang aimlessly scattered in the post-war world that gives a focus to the play. It is Hester who occupies the stage with her ravaged emotions. It is her anguish, her quest for meaning, that dramatizes Rattigan's domestic

There is talk of "real" husbands, for Hester has left her husband, a successful judge, for a broken down pilot. There is talk of "real" doctors, for Hester has left her doctor, a fellow rising to life, is a fellow resident of the house where she

## London debuts

John Edlinger's name will be familiar to clarinetists who read their repertoire. I began to know him when he was younger than it does for he is the author of several transcriptions of eighteenth-century music. He chose to offer three of these at his debut recital, a church sonata arranged for clarinet and piano, the Pergolesi flute concerto for clarinet and piano, and a Mozart clarinet quartet. These adaptations, justified neither by long-standing practice nor by the invention, were little to my surprise, though Mr. Edlinger seemed, still enough both as a transcriber and as performer.

I was rather more intrigued by the promise of a clarinet transcription of the Debussy *Prélude*, but in fact this was played in the original version by Uri Wiesel and Salzman. Mr. Wiesel was wrapping it warmly if inappropriately in perpetual vibrato and romantic phrasing. Mr. Edlinger joined his colleagues in playing Brahms's *A minor* trio and played the *Poulenc* sonata with Miss Salzman. He played a clarinet music he displayed an eloquence which I did not and been able to discover in the transcriptions. He is not one of those clarinetists who try to make the instrument sound like an abstraction of a human voice when playing fully. His tone has a slight

**Teresa Berganza**

ness so deliciously attuned to Rossinian wit as actually to induce the occasional riter in the audience. There was some beautifully spruce playing from the orchestra, and the vocalists were steady enough in the big concerted numbers for there to be a sense of due deliberation and, in general, almost perfect control. The only serious flaw (especially vertical) between singers and them and the conductor made liaison difficult and perfection impossible. The two casts, one built round Teresa Berganza's Angelina, the other round Frederica von Stade's performances, I am told, so different that they could hardly be different productions. I saw the first with Miss Berganza, and can scarcely imagine her being excused. The second, so different, the downy-haired boy strudge she is aptly subdued—

years, and is a doctor stripped  
 of his licence to practise for  
 some unspecified crime.  
 The references to reality  
 reflect the basic conflict, for the  
 young doctor is as real and  
 unadorned as his victim would  
 be. His wife, his husband, is a  
 shadow; failed love, a romantic  
 dream, struggles with endurance,  
 as suicide beckons Hester.  
 The play is a form of *Leaves of  
 Raintree* as well focused in  
 Jonathan Lynn's production,  
 as he allows the age difference  
 between Hester and  
 Freddie to form a breeding  
 ground only blurred by  
 powerful acting from Miss Hancock  
 and Clive Francis.  
 Miss Hancock affirms Hester  
 as the important character,  
 dominating the stage with her  
 calm and physical accomplishment,  
 showing her body  
 untroubled with grief and rallying  
 to life through tightly con-  
 trolled scenes, flinging her  
 manner to despair. Solid sup-  
 port from the company frames  
 her performance but never ap-  
 proaches her in excellence.  
 This production by the Cam-  
 bridge Theatre Company has  
 already been seen in Croydon,  
 and now enlivens the Arts  
 Centre during the Cambridge  
 Festival, masterfully per-  
 forming, evoking both the devil  
 of despair and the deep blue  
 sea of death, but the play does  
 not appear to have won  
 any more elegant meditation on  
 survival.

# Running rings round Tudor portraits

Free-range analysis—or, in the scientific terms adapted from the design strategy, cut—is the surprising find, help to make Tudor portraits. The method, already in use in continental Europe to date buildings and works of art by their timber, is now being applied in an attempt to prove that certain portraits are your old paintings in a oak panel. How this is done is demonstrated in the exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery organized by Dr John Fletcher of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, and it is worth a visit to see the portraits up to the seventeenth century were painted on oak panels, cut from trees. By measuring the annual growth rings it is possible to know the age of the wood. The panel was painted.

The sixteen Tudor portraits selected from various sources and from the large number that Dr Fletcher has examined, suggest the sort of discoveries that can be made by such means. Your can reasonably be drawn, a group of royal portraits linked in style, three are shown

to be one cast cut from the same die, folio c. 1513. This manuscript was the work of Henry VIII (d. 1547) was posthumous and that another, formerly supposed to be of Arthur, Prince of Wales... (d. 1502) much more probably represented Henry VIII. As a good-looking young man, his hair rendered it possible we presume it to be the first known portrait of the king, although with little to forecast the formidable figure Holbein painted.

In other portraits the date and origin of wood go sometimes very far afield, and it is necessary to establish the likelihood of paintings coming from the same workshop by similarities of panel; or to make it known at what time copies of certain subjects, first made by the dendrochronology, the amount of gusswork involved in the study of early and "mystery" works seems appreciably reduced.

The Portrait Gallery's exhibition continues until September 18.

William Gaunt

**William Gaunt**



Henry VIII ? artist unknown, c. 1515-20

**Paul Griffiths** | Henry VIII? artist unknown, c. 1515-20

## Abigail's Party Hampstead

## Irving Wardle

Whatever the improvisational procedures of Miles Leigh and his company, they have yielded a play that looks at the English in the way the English look at Australians.

Making a welcome return to Hampstead, *Abigail's Party* dumps us, I would guess, somewhere on the wrong side of Finchley in the home of Beverly and Laurence, where bright orange furniture, Van Gogh reproductions, a fibrelight mobile, and a mail-order set of Dickens herald the clash of cultural aspirations before anyone has spoken a word.

The evening comprises two parts of which Abigail's teenage son, John, is the central figure. He stands at the back of the room. What we see on stage is the sad little get-together that Beverly and Laurence throw for her divorced mother and another neighbouring couple, two very middle-aged, disaffected with their partners, and living on dif-

**The Alessi Brothers**  
**New Victoria**

### Clive Bennett

Promoters who arrange concerts precipitately invite disasters. Monday's was designed to capitalize on the possibly unexpected success of this American duo's latest single "Oh Lori" and to promote their impressive debut album. In view of their talents, which I greatly admire, its less than total success was disappointing if unsurprising.

The Alessis are twins who sing mainly love songs in neat close-harmony. They look very good with their winning tooth-paste smiles, and Californian

**Horace Silver**  
**Ronnie Scott's**

## Richard Williams

The simplified history of jazz says that, in the middle 1950s, when the music was in danger of being overrun by the cool white imposters of Hollywood, a certain silver-appled, blue-eyed, electrifying injection of energy borrowed straight from black gospel music and the blues. First as a member of the vocal quartet the Four Tones, and later as the leader of his own quintets, he developed an economical style, both as a composer and performer, that fused the sound of the harmonic advances of bebop, replacing them with equally emotive gospel cadences and a "hard-boiled" attitude in some of his compositions. Like "Sinner Blues" and "The Preacher" and "Song For My

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Theatre  
Coliseum**

## John Percival

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Ballet Theatre's opening bill at  
the Coliseum on Monday.  
Anthony Turek, the American  
Ballet Theatre's opening, is a risky  
opening work, because at first  
sight it is easy to be deceived by  
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thinking it all as easy and  
simple as the Bolshoi's. But  
as the work it is attractively  
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young love in a sequence of  
dreams and assemblies to lesser  
known Drovak ensemble.  
The dancing is inspired by the  
quality of the dancing. Gelsey  
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is dancing with Charles Ward,  
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by Marianna Tcherkassky with  
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at the risk of giggling, I must  
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he indulges himself a little too  
much with his specialty steps  
and a few too many of a  
very impressive performance,  
with leaps and spright that not  
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from the audience.

How clever to cap that, after  
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even threw in one or two of  
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ing feet during the pas de  
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The *Grand Pas Classique*  
in which Buñones danced with  
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Borisov's choreography as the  
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ferent kinds of cultural junk they try to make merry with the sound of genuine youthful revels turning their attempts to mockery.

This is where the group play-making method really touches the nerve. Not many playwrights would dare to open such a place with the banalities about mortgages, real estate, penny ante, and the like that the literary crop up in such common prey. But Mr Leigh's actors have no qualms over literary merit and use this kind of material to telegraph essential information about characters they know inside out.

As the hostess, Alison Steadman may claim to be the dominant personality, but she is only the pop songs of the youth which the later inflicts on the guests, thrusting gin, peanuts and things on cocktail sticks down their throats in a patronising nursery school manner. She can be so to mid-Atlantic Birmingham and showing an undisguised sexual preference for her neighbour's husband rather than for the ferret-like Lawrence - (Tim Lincecum), a surly state agent who has to be paid to pay the bills and serve the drinks.

zans, their slim builds, form-fitting T-shirts and white jeans; they surpass archetypal teeny-bopper heroes. But there is more to them than meets the eye. Their songs aim at a more relaxed, almost middle-of-the-road area of the pop market, but they have a certain charm, more than a little of the sophistication of groups like The Eagles and 10cc. Like those groups too, however, their material has an attractive, understated quality.

On Monday this was almost entirely submerged, first by the appalling sound and secondly by the over-the-top, twice-over-the-top, first-half-hour of this exceedingly brief set had an air of under-rehearsed amateurishness, rarely heard from a group of this stature.

Song after song disappeared under feeble guitar solos or

Father" were even accessible enough to become popular hits. Two decades on from that heyday, Silver remains true to his original conception. He still operates with a front line of trumpet and tenor saxophone, and no matter whom he employs, those instruments inevitably produce the gritty, hard-styled sound that has become his trademark as Silver group.

Behind them Silver provides accompaniments which imitate the punctuations of a big band, pushing insistently slightly ahead of the beat, but with their own subtle variations. The music is consistently depending on an accumulation of brief, plain phrases (often taken from the traditional blues; sometimes borrowed from old popular tunes); the changes often expressed through tremolos, or decays or diminished thirds, which refer to the origins of jazz piano.

His recent compositions sim-

One could go into the same detail over her drinking crony Angie (Janine Duvitski) a nurse who *never* thought anyone would marry her and who is flattered by Beverly's attention; her glowering ex-footballer husband (John Salsano) even though he rarely contributes more than a "yes" to the conversation; and Abigail's uptight mother (Harriet Reynolds), a lone bourgeois vessel sinking into an ocean of vulgarity, who arrives on the doorstep with a bottle of Ecce Homo which Beverly promptly poisons in the toilet.

The piece ends with a fatal heart attack. In retrospect one can see that this has been planned in the first few moments, but it comes as a well-prepared shock following a series of excruciating comic situations.

Conversation about jobs, education, and travel are all played in a contest for supremacy among people who are just too old to enjoy themselves and bereft of taste and manners. When death strikes, one looks back at the set again; a life thrown away for the sake of a false Italian coffee table and a few classical records.

memorable drumming. "Don't Hold Back" — an up-tempo number that should have pleased, had all the excitement of "The Streets of London." Equally depressing was the embarrassing lack of personality shown by the twins. Being "strong," sometimes works on the radio and records, but concert performers simply have to project themselves with far more authority than Billy and the Jags.

Nerves may have contributed to the evening's wateriness, for the final three numbers picked up the tempo and the energy of the forthcoming album which it is promising will be "more progressive." I hope it is a progression that realizes more of the artistic and musical talents than this show did.

early bear the old trademarks: the use of springy Latin rhythms (he is part-Portuguese) and of the simple drama of contrasts—dark and light, life and death. The opening movement of his new, extended composition, "African Ascension," set in a minor 5/4, could have been written 20 years ago, but is as fresh, the new and the old, as the old. It is quite well served by his present group, which includes the essential forceful drummer, Eddie Gladden, and a young tenorist, Larry McNeil, whose offhand melodic style, from Sonny Rollins, turns under pressure into quarelesome Coltraneisms. The night I attended, Canadian trumpeter Kenny Wheeler was deputizing for the ailing Tom Jobim. However, the sax was scarcely visible: Wheeler's trumpet appeared, as always, to be in a controlled sid, technically breathtaking but emotionally smothered.

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Fading*, gently lyrical, is a risky  
opening work, because at first  
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thinking that it is a safe  
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face value it is attractively  
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young love in a sequence of  
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ing movements. He does, however,  
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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person in a dynamic, contorted pose, possibly a dancer or acrobat, against a grainy, textured background. The person is captured in a moment of intense movement, with their body arched and limbs extended. The lighting is dramatic, creating deep shadows and bright highlights that emphasize the form. The background is a mottled, high-contrast texture, suggesting an outdoor setting like a beach or a stage with a rough floor. The overall composition is vertical, with the figure occupying most of the frame.

**Mikhail Baryshnikov in Push Comes to Shove**

From Akkro Endo's stolid conducting to the swaying of the New Symphony Orchestra, here is a display of scintillating technique, punchy attack and exuberant personality it was a triumph for both dancers, showing Bujones as a unique phenomenon and Gregory as a ballerina transformed since last year.

But Baryshnikov still had a bump or two up his sleeve for *Push Comes to Shove*, the immensely ballet created around him by Twyla Tharp. *Playing an untamed and comic role* for the first time here, he shows a match the choreographer's own skill in combining virtuosity and throwaway gesture, her uncanny split-second timing and incredible security to switch from one thing to another in mid-movement. The speed and control are extraordinary, the ability to use them for laugh-provoking eccentricity is irresistible.

Little Tcherkassky again and the clut elegant Martine van Hamel share with Baryshnikov the black-boutique outrageous clowning of the vaudeville prologue to Joseph Lamb's *Bohemia Rag* and take turns with him in leading the burlesque of classical ballet that makes up the main action for the first of *Symphony No. 32*. The ballet is a strange mixture, not all of which works equally well, but it would take a stony heart not to enjoy it.



# Has the fiasco of phase three finally shot a hole through the Lib-Lab pact?



Mr Steel and Mr Callaghan: what price now a renewal of the pact?

The Government's failure to negotiate a phase three has two particular political consequences. The first has been widely noted: the removal of Labour's principal advantage over the Conservatives, their reputed ability to cajole the unions not to exercise the power that would be theirs through the operation of market forces.

The second is the embarrassment of those who have put their faith in incomes policy. There are two groups who come into this category: the Liberals and many on the right-wing of the Labour Party.

The Liberals made a great play at the last election of their belief in a statutory incomes policy. They were the men of truth presenting the voters with the harsh reality with which any government would soon have to face them. Even though the policy that was later adopted was not statutory, the Liberals may reasonably be given two-thirds of the credit for prophecy. Nor has their faith in incomes policy been diminished by later experience.

When Mr David Steel set out his conditions a month ago for renewing the Lib-Lab pact, particular importance was attached to a phrase three of substance. The point has since been repeated so often and so recently that one is forced to conclude either the party has lost its prophetic touch or that it has a real conviction.

Now that there is to be no phase three the Liberals are in a dilemma from which they cannot be rescued by the pronouncement that they will not underwrite a wage explosion. Their contention up to now has been that a wage explosion could be averted, only by a firm incomes policy; yet all they are offered is essentially the Tory prescription to be imple-

mented by Labour ministers over Liberal doubts.

That may seem a somewhat insubstantial basis for the renewal of the Lib-Lab pact. It has indeed made virtually impossible the renewal of the pact for the whole of the next parliamentary session, as both sides had previously hoped. The most that can now be envisaged is a temporary or conditional renewal: possibly on a month-by-month basis or with a Liberal right to withdraw if wage inflation gets out of hand.

It will be easier for them to contemplate a limited agreement of this nature because their attachment to incomes policy has come from belief in it as an expedient to keep wages under reasonable control at a time of inflationary pressure rather than as an essential feature of the Liberal society.

It is not a breach of faith to give another expedient a chance, even if that is done with a faint heart. A number on the social democratic wing of the Labour Party, however, are in a more uncomfortable position.

For some Labour right-wingers the incomes policies of the past two years have simply been the most practical means of preventing the hyper-inflation that was threatening in 1975. If another method can achieve the same end then they will be satisfied.

They have been influenced as much as most people these days, including the Government itself, by the growth of monetary doctrines. They have come to see incomes policy as no more than a contributory factor strengthening the effect of market forces, in particular by reducing the level of unemployment that is inevitable if inflation is to be avoided. So they take a fairly robust view of the

Government's failure to negotiate a phase three.

They would certainly have preferred an agreement with the TUC but, given the dissatisfaction welling up from the rank-and-file of so many unions, they had not expected one of much substance and they are reasonably sanguine that with the present level of unemployment wage increases over the coming year will not get out of control.

But there are others on the same wing of the party who have regarded an incomes policy as an integral part of the social democracy they were striving to achieve. For them this is more than a tactical reverse. It seems a denial of its proper role for a Labour Government to be relying simply on market forces, plus cash limits in the public sector and a bit of help from the TUC, to control wage increases.

They look back on the past two years as largely a wasted opportunity. For any country to have an incomes policy on what one might term broadly the Scandinavian model—in other words, as a permanent feature of economic organization—not just an occasional expedient—there has to be either a far more centralized trade union movement than Britain has or some means for adjusting relative levels of pay.

There has been no advance in either direction during phases one and two so that even the most devout believer in incomes policy must have seen that this one, like its predecessors, was bound to collapse sooner or rather later. They therefore find themselves back at square one.

The political consequences of this will not be all that great if the new approach is generally agreed to be a success. The

apostles of incomes policy will, for the time being at least, have lost the theoretical argument. But their government, led by that wing of the party with which they are associated, will be able to claim the credit; and the task of explaining away success is never the more difficult in politics.

If, on the other hand, wages soar out of control the advocates of incomes policy will seem to have won the theoretical argument at the expense of political catastrophe. A good many people, not least in the Conservative Party, will have to revise their judgment; but it is the present Government that will be held responsible for the chaos.

But there is a third possibility: that the Government will be fairly successful, but not successful enough to restore its political credit. If that happens, a Conservative government will come in to apply with more inner conviction the policy with which the present Government will be associated. In those circumstances it may be hard for the social democratic wing of the Labour Party to offer a persuasive alternative to Tory economics.

Incomes policy will be seen to have failed not because it was abandoned by the present Government as a deliberate act of will which a future Labour administration could reverse, but because it was impracticable to continue it—the most damning of all judgments in the pragmatic eyes of the British.

That is why the fiasco of phase three, inevitable though it was, may turn out to have increased the attractions of the left's alternative strategy for a future Labour opposition.

Geoffrey Smith

# One more cruel twist in the 'punishment' of Dr Voikhanskaya

Bernard Levin

Yesterday, theory; today, practice. Whenever I return to the subject of Dr Marina Voikhanskaya's efforts to get her now 11-year-old son Misha out of the Soviet Union, I feel like a writer of one of those magazine serials that would invariably break off at some particularly exciting moment with a "To be continued" thus necessitating an introductory paragraph before the beginning of the next instalment, labelled "New readers begin here". Very well; new readers begin here, those familiar with the story being permitted to skip the next two paragraphs altogether.

Dr Voikhanskaya is a psychiatrist; she was among those brave band of Soviet doctors who were instrumental both in resisting the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in their country and in helping to ensure that the details of such abuse were known abroad. (Perhaps the bravest of them all is Dr Sergeyon Gluzman, at present ill in a concentration camp.) Her former husband, Misha's father (they were divorced in 1974), made it clear to her when she left the Soviet Union that he would give the necessary formal agreement to allow Misha to follow her; this was not surprising, as he had shown no interest in the child, had not attempted to obtain custody at the divorce hearing, made no objection to Misha's living exclusively first with his (Misha's) mother and then, when Dr Voikhanskaya emigrated, with her mother, Mrs Friedlander, and has even stated that, were he to be given custody of Misha, he would have the child put in an orphanage.

This last point arose because, when Dr Voikhanskaya began to testify in the West about Soviet abuse of psychiatry, the authorities began to use Misha as an instrument in their campaign to silence her, or to punish her if she would not be silenced. Her ex-husband, who is in a vulnerable position—not only is he a Jew, but the fact in which he works is considered of significance for security—quickly (and under threat of the achievements of agriculture, an industry that will have to serve agriculture, and preferable to regarding agriculture as an adjunct to industry.)

The Kampucheans will have the last laugh when overdeveloped countries like Britain, which grows only enough food to supply the needs of half the population, is thrown back on its own resources by the inevitable economic forces which are already making themselves felt.

Dr Malcolm Caldwell, Lecturer in South East Asian Economic History, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

authorities persisted with their decision that a court should award custody of Misha to his father, all hope of getting him out would have vanished; after a huge campaign of protest in the West, however, they changed their minds and decided not to proceed with the action. (But the proceedings could be revived at any time.) Now read on.

In February this year, Dr Voikhanskaya issued to her mother in Leningrad (with whom, remember, Misha still lives for the time being) an invitation to her and the child to visit her in Britain. This invitation was sent via the British Embassy in Moscow, and it was accompanied by a letter from the British Home Office making clear that entry visas would be issued to the child and his grandmother if they could obtain exit visas from their own country. (The Home Office, unfortunately, is by no means always so obliging, as a case the details of which I shall be giving on Friday will make clear.)

Armed with these documents, Mrs Friedlander went to the visa office in Leningrad, where she was given the forms on which to apply for the exit permits. But when she returned them, completed, she met the same refusal, in the same form, without been employed before: without agreement from the boy's father, permission would not be granted.

Mrs Friedlander therefore tried to get the father to give the necessary permission. Since he clearly now acts under the direction of the authorities, he evaded her attempts to get in touch with him. Mrs Friedlander (who seems to be as indomitable as her daughter) then went to see the party secretary at the factory where her former son-in-law works, to see whether she could make contact with him there.

She saw this official, whose name is Vladimir Chupratov, in March. He now owes to her, but was very rude to her, declaring that permission for the child to leave would never be given, that Misha should not be brought up "by an anti-Soviet element" and—significantly, for this is the first time the truth on this aspect of the case has been admitted—that Dr Voikhanskaya was being punished, by being deprived of her child, for criticizing the Soviet regime abroad.

Undaunted, Mrs Friedlander

then sent the applications for exit visas to President Podgorny, explaining that the Leningrad visa office refused to process them. She heard nothing direct from the President's office, which is hardly surprising, if only because, unknown to her and everybody else, Podgorny at that time must have already been fighting for his political life, he was sacked from the Politburo and the Presidency towards the end of May. But early in May she was called to the Leningrad visa office, where officials, who had the forms she had sent to Podgorny, demanded that she take them back. She refused, she said she had sent them to the President, not to them.

A few weeks later Mrs Friedlander was called to the visa office again, where she found a striking change in the atmosphere. The officials, she saw, were friendly and polite. Inspector Piliha, who was as polite and friendly as all previous officials she had dealt with had been rude and threatening, and agreed that her former son-in-law was a rotten father, having taken no interest in his son for two years. It was then suggested to Mrs Friedlander that she should initiate court proceedings to award custody formally to Dr Voikhanskaya (although the child's mother had received de facto custody at the divorce hearing, an oversight had resulted in her standing vis-à-vis her son not being formally ratified). Mrs Friedlander, who appears to be no less shrewd than she is courageous, then asked why she should believe in the good intentions of an organization (the visa office) that had behaved so badly and deceitfully in the past; she feared, and said as much, that if she applied to a court, on her daughter's behalf, for formal custody, the court might award it to the father. Inspector Piliha assured her that nothing of the kind would happen, and then made the following remarkable statement:

"But you don't understand! All this has been decided at a very high level. Colonel Bokov (head of the Leningrad visa office) phoned to the court to find out in what circumstances Misha could legally be allowed to go to England even if he did not have his father's permission. The court explained that this could be done if we follow the procedure I have just described to you."

Inspector Piliha followed this by giving Mrs Friedlander the text of a telegram which, she

explained, Dr Voikhanskaya should send from Leningrad to Mrs Friedlander, for presentation to the Soviet court, getting Mrs Friedlander her representative in the court hearing, and that Mrs Friedlander should take the telegram when received to Procure Kazantsov of Leningrad. Friedlander passed on all to Dr Voikhanskaya in Leningrad and the telegram was duly received. With it, a structured, Mrs Friedlander to see the procurator; it now June 8. She was rec by a deputy of the procur and found immediately that friendly tone had disappeared from the business; she was told there was only a 5 per cent chance of success. It was awarded to the child's mother whereupon Mrs Friedlander said that in that case she would proceed with the case, then returned to Insp. Piliha, whose tone had changed no less abruptly, and arranged for her to see Colonel Bokov's deputy, then Bokov himself, on June 10. He was more unfriendly than any of the others, said that Misha would not be allowed out, because "his father says so".

Deadlock: whence column, for I have vowed report this dreadful story, by stage, until Misha-Volk is released from the S. Union to join his mother. These developments focus more attention on the meeting at the end of month in Honolulu of World Psychiatric Assoc. The general assembly of body will have before strongly-worded motion the British Psychiatric Association, denouncing the corruption of psychiatry political purposes, and Dr Voikhanskaya has been invited speak. (Anyone wishing to with her passage—she has money of her own—should in touch, not with me, but the Hon. Secretary, Working Group on the Int of Dissenters in Me Hospitals, 13 Armitage K London, NW11.)

At Honolulu, the strenuous efforts will be by the Soviet delegation to vent discussion of the abuse psychiatry in their country. It is likely that one or more the greatest doctor-criminals will be present, or to lesser qualify the effect of a debate would be glad to think that presentation of the facts to might help to strengthen resolve of psychiatrists from efforts will not succeed.

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## 'Only the most serious criminals were executed ...' Inside Cambodia; the other side of the picture

Richard Harris (writing in the series, *Unspeakable Governments* on June 20) has given a picture of democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) which is misleading.

Many of the present leaders of Kampuchea spent years studying the problems of the country and working politically with the people. Several of them presented their conclusions in books, pamphlets, and theses.

It is startling, reading these, to find a portrait of the country starkly at variance with that normally associated with peace-time Cambodia in the past; seeming to the visitor calm and prosperous, when in fact the rural areas were rumbling with peasant discontent engendered by heavy indebtedness, landlessness and other socio-economic abuses.

Profound changes were called for, changes which could be brought about only by revolution since the country was underwritten by no further concern for them.

It was, however, of inestimable concern for the Khmer Rouge leaders and for the Kampuchean people. In the liberated areas, despite the war, they succeeded in improving agricultural production that

printed from the labour of the rural masses.

The peasant rising which culminated in the liberation of Phnom Penh in April, 1975, started in 1963. Its progress was greatly accelerated by the coup of 1970, which resulted in the deposition of the legitimate ruler, Prince Sihanouk, and the installing of an American-backed puppet regime under Lon Nol.

When the Kampucheans claim that "only the most serious criminals" were executed after liberation, it is worth recalling just how serious—indeed monstrous—these crimes were.

Two participants in the evacuation of Phnom Penh have now given us eye-witness accounts which differ from that provided by Mr Harris. According to Chou Meing Tarr and Shane Tarr (*News from Kampuchea*, No 1, Sydney, 1977), insurrection of proceedings was "very polite", and the pace of the work was unforced. That it had been long planned—as a long

Profound changes were needed, changes which could be brought about only by revolution...

they were able, not only to feed the people and the People's Liberation Army but also to stockpile enough grain to feed the much swollen population of Phnom Penh, once liberated, for the months needed to clear, pare, plant, tend and eventually harvest the land which would permanently provide for the extra mouths. It was a remarkable achievement.

Two participants in the evacuation of Phnom Penh have now given us eye-witness accounts which differ from that provided by Mr Harris. According to Chou Meing Tarr and Shane Tarr (*News from Kampuchea*, No 1, Sydney, 1977), insurrection of proceedings was "very polite", and the pace of the work was unforced. That it had been long planned—as a long

term as well as a short term necessity is clear from the identity cards printed before band (*US/Indochina Report*, July 1976). They said that medical personnel from the liberated areas moved into Phnom Penh to treat the most seriously ill and wounded in improvised hospitals (the existing ones having become overburdened, unhygienic, and serviceless).

We also now have a description of how work was organized in the countryside after liberation by one who took part (see D. P. Chandler, with B. Kiernan and May Hong Lim: *The Early Phases of Liberation in North-Cambodia: Conversations with Peasants*, Monash University, Melbourne, 1977).

Sophi, although identified with the "old society" was not only spared but was entrusted with the "foreman" job with an 800 work force. According to him, working conditions were "not especially severe", and there was a good deal of self-regulation by the work groups.

At first, in the guerrilla rank and file who had been through the United States bombing and the protracted fighting, there had been "uncontrollable hatred" for members of the "old society", but executions were stopped—among other reasons to make good war losses in the population as

quickly as possible—and, they say, to reach the target of 20,000 people by 1980. (This is at variance with *The Sunday Telegraph's* claim, August 15, 1976, that they are prepared to go on killing people until "only a few thousand" survive.)

Finally, we should be careful not to let the social experiment being conducted in Kampuchea lead us to the vice-premier and Foreign Minister, explained in an interview with *Der Spiegel*, May 9, 1977: "We are organizing the country by taking agriculture as the base. We will construct industry on the achievements of agriculture, an industry that will have to serve agriculture, and preferable to regarding agriculture as an adjunct to industry."

The Kampucheans will have the last laugh when overdeveloped countries like Britain, which grows only enough food to supply the needs of half the population, is thrown back on its own resources by the inevitable economic forces which are already making themselves felt.

Dr Malcolm Caldwell, Lecturer in South East Asian Economic History, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

## New words and new meanings Caught in the act of corruption

We are privileged, in the loose modern sense of the word, to be present at the moment of birth of a new and obnoxious piece of official jargon. Usually such words slip into the common currency surreptitiously and gradually, without anyone noticing until it is too late. But we have caught this one at the very moment when it is about to burst upon a careless world, as usual too busy with lesser matters to pay much attention.

The word is *communality*. According to authoritative reports, for instance in *The Times*, this is the key word in the report from the "think tank" on our overseas representation. Quite what the worthy sage of the Central Policy Review Staff think that they mean by the word can be deduced only from the context, since their spokesman was using it in a sense not known to the lexicographers. Apparently what they mean by it is the principle that there need be no difference between the desk man in a Whitehall ministry formulating commercial policy, for example, and his counterpart in the Diplomatic Service disseminating that policy abroad. There are two things to say about such a principle. The first, favoured by the Foreign Office, is that it is political nonsense. The second, favoured by all who care for the language,

This sloppy, trendy and erroneous addition to official jargon

age, is that it is semantic nonsense. *Communality* just does not mean what they want it to mean. What *communality* means according to the OED is: 1. With ancient authority, a community or commonwealth; Chaucer wrote of governors of commonwealths; a free or self-governing community. 2. The common people, a use favoured especially by Scottish writers, as in the three estates: the clergy, the nobility, and the *communality*. 3. A corporation. 4. Possession in common, community (the nearest sense to that wanted by the "think tank" hacks, but not near enough, if community means sloppy, trendy, and common word not used the simpler word?). 5. Commonality: the general or universal body, as in the commonality of Christians. Webster allows it to mean

possession with another or certain attribute: *communio* (which is quite close to sense required). *Funk and Wagnell* define *communio* as meaning only the majority mankind.

The oldest new use evidence originated in the United States. A recent issue of *The Harvard Business Review* (an organ renowned as a well of English undefiled; more as a slop preposterous and obscure) wrote: "As the individual begins to feel this common purpose, they become big committed to the organization success. This leads to a teamwork and positive in action, rather than to the selfishness and individualism for personal gain." What writer meant was "communion of purpose", and so, I dare did the writers of the "think tank" report.

The report of the Central Policy Review Staff is, slightly less interesting, or important things to say about our foreign services. I authors make it difficult anybody who cares for the language to take their findings seriously by adopting such sloppy, trendy, and common word *communality* as the key word.

Philip Hows

An occasional series on words and new meanings.

## THE TIMES DIARY / PHS

### They come like shadows—still no wiser

With the publication last week of the first ever photograph of Margaret Thatcher and her Shadow Cabinet in their new room at the Commons, I naturally looked closely to see what the next Tory Administration would be like. A dashing Michael Heseltine in the foreground (inevitably) and Norman St John-Stevas (at prayer) in the middle.

But of course, when Mrs Thatcher forms her Government in October, few of the men photographed will be sitting in the same place and holding the brief in Government that he has in Opposition. Never, since 1940 at any rate, have there been fewer obvious "heirs" to ministerial jobs. Never, well not since 1945, has the potential Prime Minister owed less to fewer or played a reshuffled pack closer to the chest.

The Tory Leader, needless to say, has given me no indication of her thinking. Some of her colleagues, by contrast,

think out loud a great deal and suggest names like a political game of Scrabble. Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet will be founded on five offices of State—Treasury, Home Office, Foreign Office, Employment and Lord Chancellor. The present shadows are: Sir Geoffrey Howe, William Whitelaw, John Davies, James Prior and Lord Hailsham (who, officially has no specific duties).

My informant told me that Sir Geoffrey will be given the Lord Chancellorship (which Sir Peter Rawlinson wants) and not the Treasury. Sir Keith Joseph is widely tipped for the Exchequer, as are Edward Heath (sensible), Mr Prior (amazing), and Mr Davies (astounding). Some of his advisers tell me that they hope she herself will take control of economic affairs, at least for the first 18 months or two years.

They argue that only the Prime Minister will be in a position to lead the nation through the bitter economic pills that will be needed and believe she will appoint Mr Whitelaw as Deputy Prime Minister to carry much of the day-to-day burden of the office. More, including departmental jobs, tomorrow.

### The evergreen knight's tale

For a man who once succeeded in persuading the City Corporation that a new London theatre, nestled between barges and City buildings was a practicable proposition, convincing the rest of the world that Robin Hood really existed should be child's play.

Sir Bernard Miles leaves for the Nottingham area today to dig up more evidence. With him goes Victor Ambros, who will illustrate Sir Bernard's book on the Green Man.

"I am going to separate history from legend," the theatrical knight told me yesterday after opening the Children's Books of the Year exhibition at the National Book League.

"You must not underestimate the word myth when you talk to Sir Bernard. It is history ritualised to a higher level," he will remind you. Nor must you underestimate the intelligence of children. His book will be aimed at eight to 10 year olds. But does he really believe in



### Posies, posies all the way

Normally, I would not waste an inch of diary space on people who throw things at artists on stage. But in the case of Mr Ray Purnell, an Australian who teaches French at a south-east London comprehensive, I raise my hat in respectful salute.

Mr Purnell throws posies. He buys them out of his own money, makes them himself (off to the market early in the morning, then on with the silver-foil dainties and gay ribbons), takes them to the theatre and hurls them over the orchestra pit.

I have seen him in action several times; at Covent Garden and the Coliseum. Every time, I have been astounded at his marksmanship. On Monday night, at the opening of the American Ballet Theatre's season at the Coliseum, he threw 15 (total cost £8), three of which landed within an inch of the toes of the three dancers taking their curtain calls. 20ft away. One trajectory was so finely judged that Fernando Buñones

actually caught the nosegay of variegated asters. Mr Purnell goes to about 200 ballet performances a year. At roughly 25 per cent of them, he throws his missiles. Usually, he knows who his recipients will be but sometimes, overcome by sympathy or impressed by an unexpected burst of balletic virtuosity, he will divert his posies to a new target.

I was glad to see Monday night's capacity audience applaud Mr Purnell and his floral tribute act.

*Deflationary Evening News* poster on view in London last week: "To (be told later) Bank card: new limit."

### Testing time in the country

When Saccone and Speed, the wine and spirit people, told me originally that they intended to sponsor a Field Championship in October, I thought that at last I would have some good news to report to you. Sadly, for those of you who ride, shoot, fish and pull your own horse box, the championship will not be an open event, but restricted to about 100, invited contestants.

In front of the Duke of Wellington (who is patron of the event and in whose grounds at Stratfield Saye the championship will be held) "an organizer" said yesterday that they

"did not want every Tom, Dick and Harry entering." A pit as some of the best country people I know are Toms, Dicks and Harrys.

The Duke explained that, feeling for the competition stemmed largely from his philosophy that an urban-mind populace, living amid or decreasing countryside, should be made more aware of country matters. Wellington Count Park will, on October 16, be setting for the cross-country (over good, galloping-out, flat land), for the clay pigeon shooting, for fly casting, as for a new test of driving vehicle plus trailer in tricky locations.

The Field Championship (which, it is hoped, may become an annual event) has been approved by the British Field Sports Society. Even if entry is by invitation, spectating is free (well, on payment of 50p admission, 25p for kids) and the Duke tells me that he hopes the crowds will flock to the Park to watch Saccone and Speed anticipate that as many as 10,000 will turn up. I hope so, too, and I trust that all the Toms, Dicks and friends will have been put off.

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## WHAT WILL RHODESIA VOTE FOR?

Mr Ian Smith's decision to hold an election on August 31, and particularly the reasons he gives for it, darkens an already dark prospect. He has stopped the American negotiations for a peaceful transfer of power, which Dr Owen and Mr Vance were due to examine, if without much hope. The African leaders inside as well as outside Rhodesia have declared it irrelevant, whatever the result, interpreting it as a fish example of Mr Smith's prevarication and insincerity. The election may indeed show if the dihard Rhodesian Action Party has any following, and will show how the liberals are doing, but it could be of much consequence if Mr Smith was actually thrown out of office.

In effect Mr Smith is asking the white electorate to unite behind a policy which the blacks have already rejected as totally inadequate after two years of negotiations, and the Vorster and Kissinger interventions. Mr Smith's statement, which amounted to an election manifesto, Bishop Murewa and Mr Sithole emphatically rejected the offer for black participation so that once again the internal deal is a deal for tribal chiefs. The white electorate must indeed have been brainwashed if it is blind to this.

Unless Bishop Murewa and Mr Sithole both reverse their votes between now and September, Mr Smith is in fact offering nothing but more of the same—war with the guerrillas and with

out expectation of a settlement. This is precisely what the Rhodesian Action Party offers, and in the heat of the election Mr Smith is likely to move nearer to their position. Thus the electors have no real choice, though the old slogan "leave it to Smithy" may have some life left in it.

The only circumstances in which Mr Smith could usefully and justifiably consult his white electorate at this point would be if he was prepared to offer Bishop Murewa a deal that he and Mr Sithole could accept—a constitution providing an early election on adult franchise that would bring them to power with authority by next year, as the Kissinger timetable required. This would make sense for the Anglo-American effort, for it would make a strong claim on London and Washington for help and support for the incoming black government. It would enable them to disavow the Patriotic Front, and it would weaken the Front's credibility, and possibly wreck its uncertain show of unity.

If Mr Smith were ready to put such a proposition to the whites, it is very possible that the Bishop would help him by accepting arrangements to ensure white representation in the Zimbabwe assembly and government, as well as entrenching constitutional guarantees. Mr Smith's statement that Dr Owen has rejected all such provision for the white minority (in repudiation of the sixth of the six principles for a Rhodesian settle-

## Marxism and the totalitarian state: theory and practice

From Lord Gladwyn  
Sir, According to Mr Saunders (July 15) we must all now "adjust" to the Marxism in our midst. But how? Of course, if we accept his definition of Marxism—"a great and humane philosophy aimed unexceptionally at an equitable sharing of wealth and power among the population"—adjustment is easy. But what Marx aimed at was not always what he preached, and certainly not what a good number of his followers preached. Besides, an increasing number of intelligent people would deny that his basic philosophy was "great and humane", but would rather agree with Sir Karl Popper that, great thinker though Marx was, his was a dangerous and misguided heresy leading inevitably, if seriously applied, to the totalitarian state and suppression of all individual liberty. If we believe that, how can we possibly "accept with grace and intelligence" Mr Marxist future?

Did Solzhenitsyn accept his future in this practical way? Does Sakharov? Certainly, large numbers of British working-class Socialists, or Social Democrats, tend to revert to the idea of a "copper" who can sort things out, and to change accepted values and hence greatly benefit that class. But most can see that all attempts hitherto to put his theories into actual practice have only resulted in much killing, in governments of coupled, "apparatchik" living in luxury and maintaining themselves in power with the help of an army or a secret police.

Perhaps, therefore, before proclaiming that we are—or should be—all Marxists now, Mr Saunders would do well to read *The Open Society and its Enemies*! Yours faithfully, GLADWYN, House of Lords, July 18.

From Mr Peter Richey  
Sir, Mr J. W. Saunders's remark that "A good deal more than half of the world's population must now be Marxist" is true only in the sense that in 1940 most of Europe's population was Nazi. There has been no irreducible Marxist tide, merely a sequence of inadequately resisted Red conquests, coups and subjugations, without which the scarcely intelligible Marx would probably be as neglected today as Lenin. Russia, in her last days, was a junk shop. The tricks of Lenin the force-feeder have triumphed, not the recipes of Marx the dietician. Yours sincerely, PETER RICHEY, 4 Warwick Avenue, W2, July 17.

From Professor Julius Gould  
Sir, It is interesting to see Mr J. W. Saunders (July 15) back in action. Nearly three years ago (October 3, 1974) he wrote to you in praise of the Wilson regime, then about to face the electorate. "Somehow socialists (not just this rather limited social contract) has to be achieved. If anyone can do it, it is the present team. If there is, as you say, a typhoon coming in 1977, who else can even start to weather it?"

The Wilson blend of political balance, assigned by so many as "disastrous", ran the Saunders doctrine, "is what we need just now". It is not surprising that, having seen these virtues in one Labour leader, Mr Saunders' own guests today at his successors' dinner, "as one of the best governments we have had". Others may feel that he has got it wrong twice running. And against such a background of

error, why should we absorb his claim that, in 1977, the Marxists (his own term) are so numerous and strong inside and outside the Labour Party that we should "accept with grace and intelligence" their inevitable and markedly Marxist future? Numerous Marxists of different kinds in many walks of life: but, as recent events in the NUJ have indicated, there is nothing "inevitable" about a Marxist victory.

The future is much more open and genuinely plural than Mr Saunders so confidently (and so often) seems to imagine. At least it will be unless we are panicked into exaggerating the extent of Marxist support and then blackmailed into accepting a "Marxized future" because it may seem impolite, impractical, untimely or unorthodox to fight what we are told is "inevitable". Yours etc, JULIUS GOULD, 381 Derby Road, Northampton, July 16.

From Dr Robert Lefever  
Sir, Mr J. W. Saunders (July 15) argues that:  
1. A good deal more than half of the world's population must be Marxist.  
2. In this country there are probably more Marxists of different kinds than there are liberal social democrats.  
3. Britain has a long Marxist tradition.  
4. Marxism is a great and humane philosophy.  
5. The future will be inevitably pluralistic and markedly Marxist.  
6. We are fundamentally cooperative, not competitive.

Where is his evidence? Is it not in each case more true to say that:  
1. A good deal more than half the world's population is under Marxist government and has little chance of expressing any wish for a change.  
2. In this country Marxists and the National Front are politically active but may not be the less a small fraction of the population.  
3. Britain is a free democracy and allows expression of any philosophy.  
4. Marxism and fascism are in practice the two sides of the same oppressive coin.  
5. The future may well be markedly Marxist but pluralism for a Marxist will have an exclusively Marxist interpretation.  
6. Man, with his mind as his most precious possession, is fundamentally individual.

I do not see that coming to terms with Marx now is any more laudable than were attempts to come to terms with Hitler. Yours faithfully, ROBERT LEFEVER, The Promis Unit of Primary Care, 1 Malvern Court, Pelham Street, SW7, July 18.

From Mr R. I. Jackson  
Sir, There are many points in Mr Saunders's long letter with which I would take issue, but two of his sentences are sufficient to demonstrate the fundamental falsity of his thesis. "Marxism is a great and humane philosophy, aimed unexceptionally at an equitable sharing of wealth and power among the whole population," and "Can we not be much more sensible... and accept with grace and intelligence our inevitable plural and markedly Marxist future?"

Marxism is (pretty shabby) philosophy is one thing; Marxism in practice is quite another. Can Mr Saunders name one country in the world today, whose claimed guiding philosophy is derived from Marx,

where wealth and power—if those words have any real meaning—is not concentrated in the hands of the elite of the ruling communist party?

The inevitable march of socialism is of course a complete nonsense. Marx's view that history develops according to scientific laws towards the ultimate and ineluctable state of socialism has been demolished, simply and irrefutably, by Karl Popper, and we must not be beguiled, like Mr Saunders, into thinking that further resistance is useless. The Ascending Man will have reached the nadir of his aspirations if his only future prospect is universal Marxism. Yours faithfully, R. I. JACKSON, 3 Wardie Dell, Edinburgh, July 15.

From Mr Peter Mantell  
Sir, I doubt whether you have ever published a letter containing more than a few lines of sense and unassailable statements than that of J. W. Saunders. If Marxism enjoys the widespread willing support that he implies, why is it so hard to identify even one Marxist state whose government was elected and is maintained by anything resembling a democratic system? And why does the world's leading Marxist state constitute a yardstick for repression and lack of personal liberty by which all others are judged? Perhaps our indigenous Marxists should realize that they are judged by the friends they keep. Yours faithfully, PETER MANTELL, Rook Farm, Oldbury-on-Severn, Bristol, July 15.

The Victorians  
From Professor Maurice Bruce  
Sir, Mrs Thatcher is right to remind us, in your issue of July 18, that the Victorian Age, handicapped as it was by an immense increase of population, did not necessarily create its social problems. Does she seriously claim, however, that "philanthropy and self-help" did more than mitigate, inadequately and in piecemeal fashion, poverty, especially in old age, unemployment, ill health, poor housing and meagre educational facilities?

That "essential interdependence of individual and collective responsibilities" to which she refers can be traced back to the very beginnings of the Age (understanding, of course, as Mr Benn points out in another context in your same issue), and the relative significance of the two components has been an issue in British politics ever since. It is difficult to see what the current debate has to gain by reference to Victorian shibboleths which resisted reform as much as they advanced it. Yours faithfully, MAURICE BRUCE, 100 Chichester Drive, Sheffield, July 18.

From Dr A. O. Russell  
Sir, I wish the Leader of the Liberal Party would treat us to a clear exposition of his philosophy as the Conservative Leader has done in today's *Times* (July 18). Yours faithfully, A. O. RUSSELL, Maripit, Swan Lane, Edenbridge, Kent, July 16.

Future of Belize  
From the Premier of Belize  
Sir, Your report (July 11) on the proposed radio broadcasting of Parliament implied that the arrangements are being agreed between the Government and the BBC only. May I set the record straight? We in Independent Broadcasting are participating fully in the discussions, and we look forward to providing an independent service on similar lines to the highly effective 1975 experiment. As well as offering coverage of national interest, our service would be tailored to the concerns of the 18 areas served by the present state of self-financing Independent Local Radio stations and to the work of their local MPs. Sound would be taken for the Independent Television News and through them to the TTV companies.

We have provisionally agreed with the BBC on a single operation for gathering and mixing the sound signal which, in the first phase, we would share costs. Beyond this, as during the experiment, the two broadcasting services would be quite separate: our commentary would be independent, the selection and editing of material would be independent, and Independent Broadcasting financial commitment very considerable. Yours faithfully, JOHN THOMPSON, Director of Radio, Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, SW3, July 14.

Weeding out libraries  
From Mr John Griffiths  
Sir, The great Bodleian or Clarkian MS (B) containing 24 of the Dialogues of Plato was brought from the island of Patmos by Dr Edward Daniel Clarke about the beginning of the 19th century. The library of the Monastery of St John, Dr Clarke recounts (Clarke's *Travels in Various Countries*, vol III, Chapter 9, pp 334 sqq) was a chaos. The newest and best bound books occupied the best positions. The monks stated that 20 years previously "they had burnt from two to three thousand manuscripts". Yours faithfully, JOHN GRIFFITHS, 8 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, WC2, July 15.

Mr Packer's cricketers  
From Mr George Speaight  
Sir, Will you please refrain from dignifying Mr Kerry Packer's commercial adventure with the title of such a traditional and honourable form of entertainment as the Circus. Yours faithfully, GEORGE SPEAIGHT, 6 Mass Road, New Gardens, Richmond, Surrey, July 15.

## THE CHALLENGE FOR BRITISH STEEL

In every industrial country the steel industry is in an acute crisis. The word as a whole, which was expanding its steel making capacity in line with the underlying industrial growth of the 1950s and 1960s, suddenly found in the aftermath of the oil price rise and the consequent recession that it had massive over-capacity. As the recession has continued and new capacity come on stream, the problem has even worsened since 1973.

In effect there is no national industry capable of competing with Japan in this present buyers' market. Its industry is a generation ahead of the rest of the world in its processes. On that base is also added typical Japanese productivity. While the major Japanese producers have reached quota arrangements in other markets, the rest of the Japanese industry stands ready

to sell a whole range of steel products at prices that could produce total chaos.

If it were not for comprehensive protection, the United States steel industry would probably be in the worst position of all, for it is on of the least modern in the world and is subject to high costs. In comparison, though little comfort can be drawn from it, the British Steel Corporation's losses, measured per ton of steel produced, is lower than that suffered last year by any of the major European producers.

The options open to the Government and management of the BSC are in these circumstances extremely limited. Certainly there are no quick or easy ways of moving from the present situation to one which is stable. The immediate danger, if wage or energy costs were to escalate sharply or if the economic recovery is much longer delayed, is that the losses could

rapidly reach levels that could not be contained.

The conclusion must be that the BSC should take the steps that would bring the present losses under control and when the demand for steel begins again to grow. The basic concept of the EEC's Davignon plan, aimed at reducing older capacity behind the protection of voluntary understandings about a system of minimum prices for steel within the Community, provides a framework which should be supported. Within this country steps must be taken to reduce average unit production costs and to improve the reputation of the BSC with its customers. The challenge to the industry will be to inject a sense of the importance of improved commercial performance to the future of the industry as a time when here and elsewhere the morale of the industry must inevitably be low.

## SRI LANKA'S CHANCE TO PASS JUDGMENT

1977 promises to be south Asia's memorable election year, ending more happily than it began. Black in January there were forecasts that democratic elections would disappear entirely in the region. Now it seems that representative government will everywhere be strengthened. India's decisive result was certainly reassuring. Pakistan's result in March was contested and has now been admitted after much violence as a messy draw, to be followed by a replay in October. Tomorrow it is Sri Lanka's turn to go to the polls for the first time since 1970, having also endured a state of emergency as in India and Pakistan.

On the surface the obvious parallel for Sri Lanka is India's electoral experience. A woman prime minister, leading the Sri Lanka Freedom Party in succession to her assassinated husband, winning with an emotional appeal to the masses. A state of emergency declared in 1971 in face of a wild revolutionary uprising of discontented youth, ruthlessly crushed down. Changes made in the constitution to remove obstructions. A strong

authoritarian tendency, taking action against the press. A son, Anura Bandaranaike, leading the party's youth movement. A tendency to make appointments as political rewards. To the list of objections is added a decline in mass support. At one of her recent rallies Mr Bandaranaike has jeered, "I dissolved parliament because I cherish democracy", she said, "I would never dream of robbing the people of their supreme right to elect their government". Is a defeat coming to her, too?

Not necessarily, though the Sri Lanka electorate has displayed more governments since independence than any other country in Asia. Besides, the parallels with Mr Gandhi are either superficial or misleading. This is a very different electorate from India's or Pakistan's. The island has had universal suffrage for well over forty years. Standards of education are among Asia's highest, newspapers are widely read, since 1955 alling has always been over 7 per cent, since 1965 over 20 per cent. Sri Lanka has become a welfare state—over-

spending like others, with subsidies going to food, education, health, transport and housing. In all these the electorate has an active interest.

Where this election differs from earlier ones is that there are now three, not two, main parties. In her last three years in power Mrs Bandaranaike has lost support on the left: the Trotskyite LSSJ and the orthodox Communists both left her coalition and they are now fighting this election in company with another small breakaway group from the left of the SLFP itself as a United Left Front. On the right is the United National Party somewhat reinvigorated by the experienced Mr Jayawardene, a single Tamil party will take all the seats in Tamil-majority areas and will be important as a coalition partner. It is unlikely that any of the three main parties will win an outright majority. One should not forget that Sri Lanka is also divided by caste which notoriously affects voting habits. Which way might the cinnamon peelers' caste go? The answer will be known on Friday.

## Tourists in London

From Sir Malby Crofton  
Sir, I expected that my letter on short and long-stay foreigners in this country would arouse controversy from the vested interests. To the Tourist Board I say at once that I and every sensible person welcomes the contribution which tourist earnings make towards our "invisibles" and to the economy. But I was not talking about the present situation which can be tolerated. I was pointing out that in a few years' time the number of tourists in the central London area is going to create problems, including xenophobia, which need to be thought about now while there is still time to discuss them sensibly. There are, of course, areas in the UK where many more tourists can comfortably be accommodated.

The Hotel and Restaurants Association, by the violence of their reply, suggest to me that they have a guilty conscience. Why is it that most restaurants and hotels in central London are staffed in the main by foreigners? Why is it that there are several thousand Moroccans and Spanish in North Kensington, most of whom have been imported by the London hotels and restaurants? Why do these people speak no English and are creating enormous problems for our Social Services department? Some require housing, some are homeless families. Is it that only foreigners of this kind will work in hotels and restaurants (at a time when there is an enormously high level of unemployment) or is that the

hotels and restaurants do not pay the wages or provide the working conditions of a standard expected by British people? The industry has not a good record so far as trade unions are concerned. It was the late and great Ernest Bevin who did something about it during the last war, when he was Minister for Labour.

Much more urgent is the problem in the central area of property purchases by foreigners who have no intention of becoming permanent residents. Of course, the foreign executive posted to London for a spell of duty is welcome to buy any property he chooses, but we do not want, in certain parts of my borough and elsewhere, the foreigner who has many other homes and who is buying purely to hedge himself against political and economic uncertainties.

Of course, tourists and foreign residents pay rates and taxes, but I also pay VAT and other duties when I go abroad and in addition I pay a tourist tax. The French have had a "taxe de séjour" for many years in addition to VAT, etc, and their people, incidentally, costs a good deal more than just. Why on earth should we not have the same tax?

Now is the time to bring it in when London is competitively priced and when the demand is there. Moreover, such a tax could help to stagger visits because the rate would be charged according to the month. Such a tax would not, I suspect, have any effect at all on the total level of tourist visits, which, in any case, I would not like to see increase much above the

present level. Next year North Sea oil will see to it that we do not have the extra money. Yours truly, MALBY CROFTON, Leader of the Council, Town Hall, Kensington, W8, July 8.

Conduct of MPs  
From Mr J. A. C. Hill  
Sir, I find it surprising that a lower standard of conduct may be acceptable for Members of Parliament than was set by and for the members of the old Colonial Administrative Service. Although often in a position to forward their own interests, if they had had any, any discovery that they had such interests, disclosed or not, would have led to ignominious dismissal. Yours faithfully, J. A. C. HILL, Tyne Lodge, Newnham, Basingstoke, Hampshire, July 15.

The Grunwick dispute  
From Mr David Walder, MP for Clitheroe (Conservative)  
Sir, If numbers are not significant in the context of public persuasion, why may I not have 50 Conservative supporters massed outside every polling booth in my constituency at the next election? Yours faithfully, DAVID WALDER, House of Commons, July 15.

## Blasphemy as a crime

From the Reverend J. A. Kidd  
Sir, Those of us who have read Professor Kirkup's poem, and who are aware of the fact that the poem is in a quarry, how can we answer adequately the half-truths written by so many of those who disagree with the verdict? We cannot, and may not, produce the defence which would expose those half-truths for what they are. We would not want to disgust people by quoting the blasphemies and fouler statements of the poem; and anyway you would not print them. For example, we are told that the fourth verse describes "how the centurion kissed Christ's body". Really? Is that all? That is wilful misrepresentation of the facts: not a single person could honestly equate that description with the statements of the verse. It is just another attempt to play down the revolting features of the poem.

And as for Mr Rubinstein's letter (July 15) in which he suggests that the poem and the recent *Punch* cartoon fall equally within the category of blasphemy! Is there really little difference between the humorous portrayal of the pulchritude of the 10 fishermen disciples, and the serious assertion that Jesus Christ was a practicing homosexual who had performed sinful acts with at least 15 identifiable people?

How can we say sufficiently clearly and loudly that our views have little to do with anti-homosexual attitudes? Those of us who are Bible-based believers accept the assessment that all sexual acts outside marriage are sinful—whether heterosexual or homosexual. It is the unsubstantiated assertions that Jesus was homosexual, as well as some unimpeachable statements about the source of our salvation, which seem to form the basis of the terms of the law as it stands. Yours faithfully, JOHN KIDD, Christ Church, Down Street, Macclesfield, W1, July 18.

From Mr John Brothby, RA  
Sir, I received this morning from Guy News a request to back the reprint of James Kirkup's poem "The Love that dares to speak its name". No doubt homosexual love can be a beautiful thing. And love for Jesus also. Kirkup's poem is ugly and profane. The publication and the writing of the "poem" seems to me to be a "punk rocker" act comparable to entering a church and defecating upon the altar.

Homosexuals rightly feel society should respect and give legality to their love. They should equally respect the right of Christians to love the image of Jesus, and to reject the love of purity unsullied. Yours sincerely, JOHN BRATBY, The Coach House, The Studio, 7A Hardy Road, Blackheath, SE3, July 16.

From Mr Benedict Beresford  
Sir, Christianity teaches us to love our enemies and return good for evil. Is it possible to reconcile this philosophy with prosecuting an editor for the crime of blasphemy? Yours sincerely, BENEDICT BERESFORD, Cleveland, 30 Biddulph Road, Conington, Cheshire, July 17.

From Miss Gwen Tilly  
Sir, H. G. Wells, writing as from the 21st century about the proliferation of pornography in the 20th century in his book *The Shape of Things to Come*, stated: "Literature arose on its head and showed its private parts. It produced a vast amount of solemn pornography, facerious pornography, satiric incitement, sexualized religiosity and verbal gibbering in which the rich effectiveness of obscene words was abundantly exploited. It is all available for the reader today who cares to examine it. He will find it neither shocking, disgusting, exciting nor interesting. He will find it essentially pretentious and pitifully silly."

Am I alone in being ahead of my time for feeling those sentiments now? Yours faithfully, GWEN TILLY, 37 John's Avenue, Hendon, NW4, July 18.

From Mrs Enid Wietrich  
Sir, Following Judge King-Hamilton's ruling in the blasphemous libel case that material which constituted a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace was that which was inclined to provoke or arouse angry feelings, am I now allowed to take out an action against you Sir and *The Times* the next time I am annoyed by one of your leaders? Yours faithfully, ENID WIETRICH, 378 Garton Road, NW3, July 18.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

For Saving  
Investing and  
House-Purchase  
**HALIFAX**  
BUILDING SOCIETY

For Saving  
Investing and  
House-Purchase  
**HALIFAX**  
BUILDING SOCIETY

### SE Council gives go-ahead for starting market in traded options

By Ray Maughan

The Council of the Stock Exchange has agreed to the formation of a market in traded options, to be called Standard Exercise Price Options.

Mr Robert Fell, chief executive of the council, said yesterday that an Options Committee had been formed at the weekly meeting with a brief "to go ahead on all fronts." No timetable has been laid down, but the market is expected to be in operation this autumn.

Members of the committee will be announced today, but it is thought likely that Mr Peter Minchin, Mr Charles Tekler, and Mr James Hamilton, who have been liaising with the five jobbers and broker Vickers & Costa, will be members of a team expected to number six or seven.

The committee has been instructed to maintain close contact with Amsterdam, where a similar options market is to start next spring, but the threat of its decision to draft the background to the London SEPO market.

Crucial to the committee's work will be the drafting of the regulations and the imposition of good order and discipline. It is also "absolutely vital", Mr Fell explained, that the committee supervises the incorporation of a proper settlement system since dealers' positions will change very quickly.

The system will be manual at first but computerization is expected to follow shortly. At the same time, the committee

members will supervise the re-education of a jobbers' podium, probably near the centre of the trading floor, to accommodate the new market.

The number of stocks handled at the outset is still undecided, but it is thought that about 100 will be included. SEPOs from the outset will each handle two leading equities.

The decision to go ahead marks a triumph of perseverance for the advocates of traded options in London. The council first flew to Chicago to study the birthplace of the market two years ago and the shape and course of the proposed London scheme has been altered to ensure that control and administration rests in the hands of the Stock Exchange and would not have to be authorized independently.

Whereas SEPOs still attract unrelenting criticism from prominent brokers in houses, not least W. I. Carr, Sons, which has argued recently that member firms and their employees are ill-equipped to understand and operate this type of trading.

SEPO's sponsors, however, plan to set up a "dummy run" after the market has closed each night, probably within the next two weeks, for two or three days to provide themselves and others that London can cope.

The system represents a compromise between the full blown, Chicago-style, traded options market and that operated by the American Stock Exchange.

### Withdrawal of CEGB offer undermines Babcock-Clarke Chapman proposals Drax threat to boilermakers' merger scheme

By Maurice Corina and Nicholas Hirst

The proposed merger of the boiler-making interests of Babcock & Wilcox and Clarke Chapman (now itself in the process of amalgamating with Reynolds Parsons) appears to be threatened by the Central Electricity Generating Board's withdrawal of its offer to operate a minimum five-year programme for ordering power station equipment.

Yesterday the boiler-making concerns, who had agreed to unite their interests in a new manufacturing group backed by the National Enterprise Board, made cautious statements about the prospects for their negotiations.

Cause of the difficulty is the Government's decision to authorize the premature ordering of the Drax B power station in Yorkshire without an agreement between C. A. Parsons and GEC to merge their turbo-generator businesses.

This prompted the generating board to drop its long-standing offer to operate a five-year minimum station equipment ordering programme from 1979. The offer was conditional on rationalization among suppliers as recommended by the Central Policy Review Staff and supported by the Department of Industry.

Loss of a minimum ordering programme is a blow to the Government's industrial strategy. Several sector working parties had worked hard for this offer, which would also have helped other industries including steel fabricators and suppliers of all kinds of equipment for power stations.

Yesterday, the directors of Clarke Chapman, whose chairman, Sir James Woodeson, also chairs the Reynolds Parsons, issued a statement which clearly hinted at difficulties in negotiating a boiler-making deal in the wake of the Drax B approval, intended to help C. A. Parsons in preference to GEC.

The statement read: "We note the announcement that Drax B is to go ahead. We welcome this if it is a step towards the overall objective of keeping a strong power plant industry able to supply the country's continuing needs for equipment."

"But that does require that the plant ordering programme should be reasonably steady and we are disappointed that the Government have not confirmed their commitment to a steady plant ordering programme."

"The Government made restructuring of the industry a condition of such a commitment, and because we recognize the need to avoid duplication, especially in technological development, we started discussions with Babcock & Wilcox some six months ago."

"Although we expect to get some of the Drax work in the case, we cannot set up a joint venture just for one order and without a solid and continuing home market to get at."

Clarke Chapman's board added: "The difficulties with the restructuring talks have not arisen in the boiler side of the industry, and we will be continuing discussions on the



Sir James Woodeson, chairman of Clarke Chapman

boiler restructuring at least until the Government have further clarified their longer term intentions.

Mr Tom Carlisle, managing director of Babcock & Wilcox, stressed yesterday that while talks with Clarke Chapman were continuing, it would be impossible to agree a deal unless the generating board was prepared to announce a steady ordering programme.

He said: "When we started talking to the industry Minister (Mr Varley), both sides said they recognised there was

only enough business to support one company, but we made it quite clear that if the two boiler making activities of the two companies were to be put together, there had to be a commitment of a 2,000 megawatt-a-year ordering programme as an integral part of the programme for forming a national boiler company."

Babcock & Wilcox could not commit itself to entering a joint company on the Drax order alone, Mr Carlisle added.

"The talks will collapse if

there is no business to form a joint company," he continued. The ordering of Drax was a sally in the right direction. The CEGB had to rescue something out of the shambles it had been left with.

Talks on merging various assets into a national boiler-making company have reached an advanced stage on the preliminary basis of a shareholding comprising Babcock & Wilcox 40 per cent, Clarke Chapman 30 per cent and the NEB 30 per cent. The final weighting of the shares has depended on the nature and scale of the NEB's proposed involvement.

Sir Arnold Weinstein, managing director of GEC, yesterday returned to his London office from an overseas trip, but declined to make any statement of the group's views, at least for the moment.

He is known to be considering whether to make a rival tender for supplying the three generator sets for Drax B. In the meantime, Mr Arthur Brewer, shop steward at the GEC's works at Stafford, said: "We are all in the Government's appeal at the Government's decision. It was a case of selling out to political pressure in the Newcastle area. What is the Government going to do about 3,000 GEC employees—throw them on the scrap heap?"

The GEC workforce is proposing to protest to the Prime Minister. A meeting of staff at four GEC factories—Stafford, Rugby, Ipswich and Basingstoke—is being arranged before the weekend.

Financial Editor, page 19

### Substitute tobacco runs out of 'puff'

After a brief burst of interest on the first day, the heavily advertised cigarettes with substitute tobacco appear to have met with indifference by smokers. The manufacturers of the 11 new brands, which simultaneously went on sale on July 1 had expected most of Britain's 20 million or more smokers at least to have sampled the new material by now.

But, according to Mr Stuart Cameron, managing director of Gellaher, whose Silk Cut brand pioneered the low tar market, only about one in 10 appears so far to have done so. There is no evidence yet of how many of these "puffs" want to repeat the experience.

While the makers did not expect the new cigarettes to be an overnight success, they had expected the huge volume of advertising—Gellaher alone has spent about £3m on publicising the new brands—to win a better response for the new brands.

One of the problems has been that smokers were expecting substitute tobacco to produce cheaper cigarettes than the real thing. In fact, substitute tobacco carries the same rate of tax, which accounts for about 70 per cent of the retail price of cigarettes. The retail price of the new brands is therefore the same, if not in some cases higher, than the all-tobacco alternatives.

Disappointment about initial sales levels is adding fuel to existing behind-the-scenes concern by the manufacturers themselves, the Advertising Standards Authority and the Department of Health about the way the new material has been publicised. Some manufacturers would like the Department of Health to rush out an official table showing the tar yields of the brands containing substitute material.

The manufacturers are also waiting for a new code of cigarette advertising practices to be cleared by the ASA. After some early disagreement, they have proposed that substitute tobacco and other ingredients of cigarettes should be written into the new code, and subjected to the same restrictions as conventional cigarettes. However, the authority is asking for more talks to be held before it will do this.

Carreras Rothmans, Gellaher and Imperial Tobacco, the three main British producers, are anxious to get their substitute tobacco brands well established here before the autumn. For from October 1, the relaxation of United Kingdom regulations, which hitherto forbade the addition of flavouring, is expected to open the market to fresh competition from American and other foreign brands.

Low tar cigarettes overall account for around 10 per cent of total cigarette sales in Britain, and even before the launch of the substitute material the signs were of steady if slow growth. Eventually, despite their present disappointment, the manufacturers still expect sales here to reach the 20 per cent held in the United States. They say that it will be another month before a sensible assessment of how the new substitute brands will perform in the future can be made.

Patricia Tisdall

### Seven RTZ executives appealing to Lords

By Desmond Quigley

The legal battle between Rio Tinto-Zinc and Westinghouse Electric Corporation in the multi-million dollar uranium litigation intensified yesterday when RTZ announced that seven of its senior executives were appealing to the House of Lords over the jurisdiction of a United States court.

Earlier it had been learnt that the seven executives had been granted immunity from prosecution for their evidence before the American court, following an application from the United States Department of Justice.

The effect of the grant of immunity is to make it unnecessary or more difficult for witnesses to raise questions on the grounds that they may incriminate themselves by pleading the Fifth Amendment.

(A news agency report said that the decision meant that the RTZ executives could not refuse to testify on the grounds of possible self-incrimination. The report added that district Judge Robert Merhige, who granted the immunity, said that he would ask the British courts to impose penalties on those who refused to answer questions when he reconvened his court hearing at the United States Embassy in London.)

Last month the seven executives frequently took the Fifth Amendment at the court when questioned by counsel for Westinghouse on the activities of an international uranium cartel of which RTZ and six

of its subsidiaries are alleged to have been members.

The seven executives are: Sir Mark Turner, the deputy chairman, Mr Peter Daniel, Mr Jean Loup Dherse, Mr Rev Wright, Mr Andrew Buxton and Mr Kenneth Bayliss.

Evidence was taken at the embassy hearing for the United States court, which public utilities (power companies) are suing Westinghouse for failure to deliver contracted uranium. The case is to begin in Virginia next month.

The hearing was held under Letters Rogatory which had earlier been upheld by the Court of Appeal after an appeal by the seven RTZ executives.

Leave was granted by the court to appeal to the House of Lords, which RTZ said yesterday that the case was now being appealed to the House of Lords. RTZ added that the appeal could not be heard before Monday, the day on which Judge Merhige was due to reconvene his hearings in London.

While Westinghouse is being sued by the utilities for failure to deliver uranium, part of its defence is that it was a victim of an international cartel of uranium producers who conspired to force up the price of uranium.

In a counteraction they are suing 29 uranium producing companies, including RTZ and six subsidiaries, and claiming trial damages which are potentially worth \$6,000m, although it is not believed Westinghouse would finally seek such damages in the event of winning its case entirely.

### Mr Benn unveils restructure plan for the electricity supply industry

By Our Industrial Staff

Reorganization of the electricity supply industry in England and Wales will begin as soon as the Government can find a suitable space in the parliamentary time-table, probably next session.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, told Parliament yesterday that he intended to bring forward "in due course" legislation to abolish the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board, and the area electricity boards, and to create a new central body—likely to be called the Central Electricity Board—which would have responsibility for the industry as a whole.

Yesterday's move indicates the Government's firm intention to implement the plan. The recommendation of the Plowden Committee, which inquired into the structure of the industry which reported 19 months ago, but with modifications to ensure that centralized power does not become excessive.

The new central body will have the same kind of powers as other state industry boards: it will have to prepare corporate plans and will be responsible for the industry's financial, commercial, engineering, research and development, and industrial relations policy.

The aim is to make the industry more effective at policy-making and decision-taking. Mr Benn, along with Plowden, feels that under the existing system power has been concentrated too much at the periphery, with the CEGB and the area supply boards—leaving the Electricity Council in a relatively weak position.

Under the present system each of the 13 area supply boards and the CEGB are meant to work together through the Electricity Council where major policy decisions affecting the industry as a whole are taken. But the Electricity Council has had no power to direct the chairman of the area boards or to accept decisions agreed by the others.

The new legislation would place more power at the centre. In its report, the committee said that this should not be excessive and that the new Electricity Board should therefore have a maximum authority to direct the area boards operating units throughout England and Wales.

In the House yesterday Mr Benn said the committee was right to point to the dangers of excessive centralization, but said the "general duty" to devolve maximum authority was by itself insufficient.

So the Bill will be a brief one. It will not itself prescribe the industry's internal organization. Instead, it will enable the Secretary of State to prescribe from time to time the internal organization in subordinate legislation which would be subject

to specific parliamentary procedure. Mr Benn intends to bring in an Order on vesting day setting up a board for generation and supply, and another for distribution, whose members would be appointed by him.

Mr Benn said: "These boards would operate in the same areas as at present, and would be delegated to them broadly those functions now exercised by the capital and revenue boards, and tariff proposals of each board would be subject to approval by the new central body."

Although a stronger centre is required to deal with the major strategic decisions facing the industry, I believe it is equally important to find a solution that also preserves vigorous and effective local boards enjoying statutory authority under the initial Order."

The Government is taking a relatively soft line on industrial democracy in the industry. The Electricity Council will place on the CEB the "duty to promote industrial democracy."

Plowden rejected the TUC proposal that half the boards of the reorganized electricity supply body should be appointed by the unions.

Mr Batterley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said in a written answer yesterday that he had decided to establish an electricity consumer council, at first on a non-statutory basis.

### Powers of board appointments criticized

The Electricity Council last night said that the industry would support the Government's intention to legislate.

But, a spokesman said, there was a cause for some regret. This was the Secretary of State's intention to retain the power to appoint the members of boards set up under the initial order. This was contrary to the advice given by the Plowden Committee, which recommended that the industry and union representatives.

While this would make the task more difficult than need have been the case, it certainly would not make it impossible, however.

Two key factors would serve to make the future organization of the industry more effective. First, to concentrate strategic policy decisions in the new central body would avoid the dangers of excessive centralization by ensuring that the generating and area boards would be free to carry out their existing functions, in a manner consistent with strategic policy decisions of the centre.

Secondly, provision for evolutionary change in ministerial orders should avoid the need for periodic inquiries and new primary legislation.

A spokesman for the Central Electricity Generating Board said that the Electricity Council's comment was made on behalf of the whole industry, including the generating side.

The industry at large would also welcome the removal of the Electricity Council, and the reorganization of the industry. Mr Tom King, shadow spokesman on energy, said that the Government's plans to restructure the electricity supply industry would lead to greater efficiencies, and possibly cause the cost of electricity to rise by as much as 10 per cent.

The Government had taken the worst possible line, he said.

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### Payment on IOS fund

Unitholders in the Fund of Funds, the pinnacle of Mr Bernard Cornwell's pyramid of fund companies within investment trusts, are to get a first distribution from the permanent liquidator, Mr John Orr, of chartered accountants Touche Ross, Toronto.

The Fund of Funds went into liquidation in August, 1973.

The first distribution to 44,000 unitholders will be of \$1.5 per unit which will total \$11.1m (£6.54m). A second distribution is expected in 1978.

The Times index: 184.04-1.17  
The FT index: 446.3-4.2

### How the markets moved

**Rises**  
Brit Sugar 10p to 480p  
Charter Cons 6p to 128p  
Haggis, J 8p to 170p  
Malayan Tin 7p to 284p

**Falls**  
Ass Dairies 6p to 288p  
BAT Ind 10p to 240p  
Berkeley Embro 10p to 280p  
Com Bk of Aust 10p to 260p  
EMI 5p to 215p  
Fluor 7p to 120p  
HAT Grp 3p to 40p  
Land Secs 6p to 175p  
Lain Merc Secs 3p to 51p

Equities were hit by interest rate (ears).  
Gilts and securities were also in retreat.  
Dollar premium: 112.75 per cent (effective rate 42.12 per cent).  
Sterling gained 2 p to \$1.7201.  
The effective exchange rate index was at 60.8.

**Sterling index down**  
Sterling's effective rate index was pushed down again yesterday to 60.8, compared with 60.9 on Monday. This was the result of a weaker dollar, and official intervention by the Bank of England to hold the dollar-pound rate. This was \$1.7201 at the close. The dollar touched a new low against the Deutsche mark, of 2.26, before rising to close at 2.267.

**On other pages**  
Business appointments 20  
Appointments vacant 7  
Wall Street 22  
Bank Base Rates Table 22

**McNeill Grp** 4p to 35p  
**SA Land** 5p to 41p  
**Weston Areas** 12p to 147p  
**W Rand Cons** 11p to 137p

**Mothercare** 5p to 148p  
**reagent & Sthns** 8p to 145p  
**Oil Exploration** 5p to 221p  
**Reynolds Parsons** 7p to 174p  
**Reynolds** 12p to 174p  
**Rent** 5p to 200p  
**Rennies Cons** 5p to 80p  
**Waverley** 12p to 17p  
**What Melli** 1p to 19p  
**Toyco**

Gold gained \$1.75 an ounce to \$145.625.  
SDR-S was 1.17355 on Tuesday while SDR-C was 0.683343.  
Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1531.9 (previous 1531.4).

Reports, pages 21 and 22

### THE POUND

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia \$	1.58	1.53
Austria Sch	29.00	27.00
Belgium Fr	63.00	60.00
Canada \$	1.85	1.80
Denmark Dkr	10.50	10.10
Finland Mkk	7.05	6.80
France Fr	6.56	6.24
Germany Dm	3.36	3.24
Greece Dr	63.00	60.00
Hongkong \$	8.20	7.85
Italy L	1,430.00	1,400.00
Japan Yn	475.00	450.00
Netherlands Gld	4.35	4.15
Norway Kr	9.34	8.98
Portugal Esc	66.75	63.75
S Africa Rd	1.87	1.75
Spain Pes	150.00	144.00
Sweden Kr	7.37	7.07
Switzerland Fr	4.29	4.07
US \$	1.71	1.67
Yugoslavia Dnr	32.00	30.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes and coins, supplied by Barclays Bank International, London and other foreign currency bankers.

### GREENE KING

Brewers — Bury St. Edmunds

### MORE GROWTH

	1977	1976
	52 weeks to 1 May	52 weeks to 2 May
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	34,178	26,199
Profit before tax	3,613	2,774
Taxation	1,773	1,344
Profit after tax	1,840	1,430
Dividend: Total distribution for the year is 9.9 pence per		

Dividend: Total distribution for the year is 9.9 pence per share (including tax credits) against 9.0 pence last year.

In his review of the year, the Chairman, Sir Hugh Greene, KCMG, OBE, says:—

- Strong progress has been maintained with turnover up by 23%. Overall barterage was up by 10%. Our traditional Bitter was by far the best selling draught beer, with Abbot Ale also continuing to thrive.
- We are confident our product range offers extremely good value and compares favourably with our competitors.
- Our total budgeted capital expenditure in 1977/78 is £2.5m, which is equivalent to about 9% of our turnover.

### INVERGORDON DISTILLERS

Extracts from Chairman's Statement

Profit, before tax, at £1,836,483 represents the ninth uninterrupted year of growth with a compound growth of over 20 per cent having been achieved over the past four years.

Scotch Whisky is a fine product with a worldwide reputation for high quality and with considerable skills attached to production; but, because of a marginal surplus, it has been sold recently at prices (ex duty and V.A.T.) little higher than orange squash.

It is expected that because of the substantial reduction in fillings laid down in 1975 and 1976, there will be shortages of matured whisky from 1979 onwards. If this causes the industry to sell at sensible prices throughout the world, at least above replacement cost, the effect on the profitability of the industry and of the amount of foreign currency it could earn would be dramatic.

The current year for Invergordon is expected to show a more substantial increase in profits and, as the continuing improvement in direct exports and the efficiencies in production resulting from the current capital investment programme come through, there will be a further increase in the rate of profit growth.

Copies of the accounts are available from The Secretary Invergordon Distillers (Holdings) Limited, 181-185 West George St, Glasgow G2 2HL.





We can be concerned about the balances and work on them, but not panic, he says

## Blumenthal warning on record US deficit

From Frank Vogel  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, July 19

America continues to build up record balance of trade and current account deficits, and today Mr. Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury, gave the warning: "We can be concerned about the balances and work on them, but not panic."

He told the Senate Budget Committee that the trade balance was unlikely to improve in 1978, although some improvement was likely in 1979 as a result of the Administration's energy policies. He forecast a trade deficit this year of some \$25,000 million (about \$14,500 million).

Mr. Blumenthal predicted that the current account deficit would total about \$12,000 million this year, that some improvement was likely in 1978, and that the country should come closer to balance over the next two to three years.

He said he was not surprised by the weakness of the dollar in the foreign exchange markets in view of America's trade and current account positions,



Left to right: Mr. Blumenthal, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

and he conceded "clearly we cannot stand that kind of a trade deficit" for an extended period.

American officials believe that the Administration's energy policies, plus policies adopted by both Japan and West Germany to reduce their payments surpluses, will play a major role in the next two years in moving American external accounts towards a more balanced position.

Mr. Blumenthal said he expected the real gross national product growth rate of the economy to slow from an annual rate of about 7 per cent in the first half of this year to about 5 per cent in the second half and to maintain a level, at least as high in the year ahead.

Mr. Blumenthal predicted that consumer price increases would slow to about 6 per cent in 1978 from roughly 6.5 to 7 per cent this year, while the unemployment rate would move from today's level of 7.1 per cent to about 6 per cent by the end of next year.

He said that the Federal Reserve Board's current monetary targets appeared consistent with the aim of maintaining significant real economic expansion and reducing inflation.

Mr. Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told the House Budget Committee today that real gnp was likely to rise by about 5 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1977 to the fourth quarter of 1978.

He made similar comments on the outlook for Mr. Blumenthal, and said that the slowdown in economic growth in coming months should by no means be seen as a cause for alarm. The Administration is now taking the view that the rate of growth seen so far this year is probably too high to ensure a further reduction in inflation, and thus a slower rate, as is now being predicted for the

next 12 months, is much more desirable for ensuring general economic stability.

Mr. Schultz said that on the basis of current forecasts "our economic goals for 1978 appear to be achievable."

The Administration will release its first preliminary report on second quarter gnp on Thursday which, according to the statements by Mr. Schultz and Mr. Blumenthal, is likely to show an annual rate of increase of about 6.5 per cent.

The Administration believes the recovery from recession is now becoming broader and more solid, and Mr. Blumenthal pointed out today that there was now a good chance of a substantial rate of real growth in business fixed investment.

The Budget Committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives are now starting a series of hearings on time when no formal constraint is in preparation for action by both chambers of the Congress by September 15 on a final budget resolution for the 1978 fiscal year which starts on October 1.

## Pea plant strike puts 1,200 jobs in jeopardy

By Our Commercial Editor

Batchelors Foods, which claims to be Britain's largest canner of processed and "mushy" peas, stands to lose half its £2.5m pea harvest by this weekend unless a strike at its two northern factories can be settled.

There is still no real sign of a break in the stalemate between the company and the 1,200 workers who walked out over a pay claim. The company said yesterday that the strike, now in its second week at the height of the pea harvesting, could place the jobs of all the strikers in jeopardy.

In the few weeks of the pea harvest about 350 workers at Workop, in north Nottinghamshire, dry the peas. Another 650 workers at the Sheffield canning factory process the rest of the year.

Batchelors said yesterday that if the whole of the pea harvest was lost the effects would be felt on the retail

shelves in about three to four months. Growers providing around a sixth of Batchelors' total tonnage of peas have already been released from their contracts to supply for the rest of the season. Batchelors' planned tonnage this year was 15,000.

By this weekend its actual losses would be well in excess of the £1.25m which represents only the harvest price of the peas which would have been going in for drying.

The Sheffield and Workop workers, a substantial proportion of them women, walked out because the company rejected a claim from the Transport and General Workers' Union for a restoration of differentials, lost during the phase two pay policy period. The company has said it is prepared to negotiate on three other parts of the pay claim.

Yesterday a group of Workop workers were reported to have asked for a further meeting to allow a fresh vote on whether the strike should continue.

## Jubilee lifts silver and gold assays

By Patricia Tisdall

Special Silver Jubilee commemorative items came near to doubling the weight of silver passing through Britain's four Assay Offices during April, May and June.

The 50,706 kilograms of silver goods hallmarked during these three months was 91.5 per cent more than during the same quarter last year. The number of silver items from teaspoons to rose bowls and pendants increased by 69 per cent to a total of over 2.7 million articles.

While silver showed the most marked increase, the volume of gold hallmarked in the quarter also rose substantially. The weight of gold tested, according to the results issued by the Joint Committee of the Assay Offices of Great Britain yesterday climbed by 56.3 per cent.

The number of gold articles rose even more sharply by 73.4 per cent to a total of 43.4 million. Gold imports more than doubled

## Engineering employers attack new Price Code

By Derek Harris

Use of the Price Commission to police the 12-month pay rule could cause a "significant" transfer of skilled labour from companies with late settlement dates to those which choose to settle earlier at high rates, the Engineering Employers' Federation said in a submission yesterday to the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

The federation was commenting on the consultative document on the Price Code which the Government plans to introduce on August 1 as part of its new price control machinery. The EEF has already said it is against the new investigatory powers on companies which the Government will get under the Price Commission Bill now going through Parliament.

The Government should consider its price policy now it had failed to secure agreement with the trades unions on pay, the EEF went on. It should influence price levels by means of its own monetary and exchange rate policies rather

than through the proposed controls.

The EEF totally rejected the principle of price control at a time when no formal constraint on pay increases exists. "The Government has chosen to penalize employers in order to enforce its policies," it said.

"The result of severe upward pressure on wages at a time of price control can only be reduced profitability, still or dangerously low levels in real terms, and increased redundancies. Without price control there should be no price control."

In the consultative document's proposals for a one-year Price Code, the EEF particularly attacks the concept of margin controls. These are described as "discouraging efficiency or loss-making companies."

Maintaining a 12 per cent return on capital as a reference level for some companies was insufficient, at a time of 17 per cent inflation, to maintain the value of a company's capital base.



Mr. R. Scholey (left), chief executive of the British Steel Corporation, with Sir Charles Villiers yesterday.

## Wages warning after big BSC loss

Continued from page 1. which have been kept open at the Government's request for social reasons.

This will undoubtedly lead to fears among trades unions that BSC plans to accelerate the closure of many of the plants relieved after a Government review two years ago.

The increase in the corporation's borrowing limit to £4,000m is expected to come under attack from the Opposition when the proposal is debated in Parliament at the end of this week. BSC now expects to reach the ceiling in the spring of 1979.

It could mean added problems for BSC at a time when it plans to open negotiations shortly with the unions over productivity and job restructuring to reduce its overall manning levels.

It was emphasized yesterday that BSC is not abandoning its long-term development strategy, now extended from 10 to 15 years, under which its steel capacity will be lifted to 30 million tonnes.

The cutback in spending will largely be achieved by delaying the start of a huge expansion planned for Port Talbot at a cost of £835m and postponing

ment of a new plate mill to be built in the North-east for which the corporation will shortly seek Government approval.

Referring to the Government's insistence that the BSC remained within the cash limit set for this year, Sir Charles said that this was inevitable and essential if the corporation was to put its house in order.

The allocation of the cash, he said, would call for managerial judgment and trade union consultation of a high order.

Steelmakers' toll, page 19  
Leading article, page 15

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Inflation accounting: the simplest solution of all?

From Dr D. Rudd

Sir, If Mr Geoffrey Wilson (July 14) and the Merpheth group want a simple interim solution to the inflation accounting problem, why do they not adopt the simplest solution of all? It is surely well known that the greater part of the problem could have been solved years ago, by a single correction to the historical profit and loss account which would take less than 10 minutes to calculate.

The correction is simply to multiply the ordinary shareholders' opening equity interest by the proportionate change in the retail price index during the year, and subtract the product from the historical profit. That this correction would be easy to understand and to calculate and would be a good approximation to the correction ultimately required can scarcely be denied.

The long debate has been about how to do the job more accurately. Thus the best has been the enemy of the good. Now we are offered a half-baked compromise (increased depreciation plus LIFO) which remains at least one of the main blocks on which current cost accounting has stumbled, namely that it discriminates inequitably against the banks and in favour of highly geared companies. How many times are we going to go round this sterile circle?

Yours etc.

DAVID RUDD,

20 Wellesford Close,

Barnet,

Surry,

July 15.

From Mr J. Denza

Sir, It is probably because

reporters covering the recent

debate on current cost account-

ing did not wait until the votes

of the House of Commons

had been counted, that they

assumed that the Government

was in favour of the proposal

to introduce a new system of

inflation accounting. I am

glad to hear that the Govern-

ment has decided to reject the

proposal. I am sure that the

Government will continue to

work on the problem of infla-

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### Support for British exports abroad

From Mr J. H. Kendall

Sir, I have ceased to be any

more why Great Britain

in the state that it is.

I run a company here

importing British goods.

At the beginning of

month out of my own pocket

organized a two-day show

celebrating the Queen's jubilee.

1977 Export Year. I wrote

to Her Majesty's Govern-

ment for a few posters, flags,

a picture of our Queen to

the Berliners; needless to

say we received nothing, not

even acknowledgement of our

letter. We exhibited many prod-

ucts from British manufacturers.

Berlin press attended and

public showed great inter-

est. Many thousands came to

and everyone tells me that

was a great success. The

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COMMODITIES AND MARKET REPORTS

Fall in US corn exports forecast

Peoria, July 19.—A top executive of the Continental Grain Company has forecast a fall in United States 1977-78 corn (maize) exports from the current crop of some 300 million bushels to 135 million bushels.

Mr. Myron R. Larson, senior vice-president of Continental's North American grain division, told the annual convention of the National Corn Growers' Association that 1977 feed grain imports in most major feed grain importing nations were expected to be larger than last year, thereby reducing dependence on imports.

He said export availabilities in major feed grain exporting nations were considerably higher in 1977 than in 1976, thus providing more competition for the United States.

Another reason for the projected decline was the world wheat surplus, and that wheat in many areas was priced as a feed grain.

Mr. Larson said, "Non-United States suppliers of other feed grains, primarily barley and sorghum, are well in excess of last year. We can expect these nations to make up a larger percentage of the world grain in 1977-78 than in the crop year just ending."

He advocated a programme under which customers of United States grain in surplus periods would be assured of supplies in times of shortage.

United States government officials, with producers and grain merchandisers, should recommend to importing nations that they "over-buy" during this period of abundance.

In turn, this proposal would hold guarantee fees until such buyers as when supplies become tight.

Pledge to promote cocoa growth

Accra, July 19.—The second annual Cocoa Producers' Alliance (COPAC) session in Accra ended with a pledge to promote cocoa in the world cocoa industry.

In a communiqué, the alliance said it is planning a programme to widen cocoa consumption.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US \$ STRAIGHTS	Rate	Offer
100% 1981	100.00	100.00
100% 1982	100.00	100.00
100% 1983	100.00	100.00
100% 1984	100.00	100.00
100% 1985	100.00	100.00
100% 1986	100.00	100.00
100% 1987	100.00	100.00
100% 1988	100.00	100.00
100% 1989	100.00	100.00
100% 1990	100.00	100.00
100% 1991	100.00	100.00
100% 1992	100.00	100.00
100% 1993	100.00	100.00
100% 1994	100.00	100.00
100% 1995	100.00	100.00
100% 1996	100.00	100.00
100% 1997	100.00	100.00
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100% 2094	100.00	100.00
100% 2095	100.00	100.00
100% 2096	100.00	100.00
100% 2097	100.00	100.00
100% 2098	100.00	100.00
100% 2099	100.00	100.00
100% 2100	100.00	100.00

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	8 1/8%
Consolidated Crds	8 1/8%
First London Secs	8 1/8%
C. Hoare & Co	8 1/8%
Lloyds Bank	8 1/8%
Midland Bank	8 1/8%
Nat Westminster	8 1/8%
Rossminster Accs	8 1/8%
Shenley Trust	11 1/8%
Williams & Glyn's	8 1/8%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 4% up to £25,000, 5% over £25,000, 6% over £50,000.

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COPPER

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Foreign Exchange

Further selling brought fresh weakness to the dollar yesterday, with the mark once again playing a leading role. After recent activity the Bundesbank intervened with dollar purchases, and the mark closed down slightly from Monday at 2.2670, its best level since 1973.

Spot Position of Sterling

Against the pound, the dollar was steady at 2.2670, its best level since 1973. The pound was at 0.4350, its best level since 1973.

Forward Levels

Against the pound, the dollar was steady at 2.2670, its best level since 1973. The pound was at 0.4350, its best level since 1973.

Money Market Rates

Against the pound, the dollar was steady at 2.2670, its best level since 1973. The pound was at 0.4350, its best level since 1973.

Discount market

Things did not go so smoothly yesterday as the discount market had been expecting. Notwithstanding earlier assurances of eventually adequate credit supplies, there emerged a pretty substantial shortage.

US silver up 6.40c

New York, July 19.—Silver futures advanced 6.40c to 10.40c, its highest level since 1973.

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

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## Stock Exchange Prices

## Properties in retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 11. Dealings End, July 22. \$ Contango Day, July 25. Settlement Day, Aug 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]













## -Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

Salary range £3,250-£4,044

### Executive Secretary

to Director based Croydon

#### THE ORGANISATION

Major U.S. organisation engaged in consulting and contract research activities on a worldwide basis in industrial, financial, social and technological areas of private and public sectors.

#### THE JOB

Executive Secretary to newly appointed American Director responsible for coordination of European, Middle Eastern and African activities. The job will entail supporting the Director in a wide range of managerial, administrative and secretarial functions. These involve high-level contacts and exposure to sensitive information, calling for the use of considerable tact, diplomacy, discretion and judgement. Scope for initiative and innovation in expediting various staff functions, streamlining Director's workflow and maintaining continuity during his frequent business trips.

#### THE CANDIDATE

The successful candidate will have a good education (A-level preferred) combined with a high standard of secretarial skills (presentation and accuracy more important than speed). Age 25-35 preferred, and several years' practical business experience at director level essential.

#### SALARY AND CONDITIONS

Salary according to age and experience within scale specified, plus usual benefits, modern offices near East Croydon Station; hours 9.5 Monday to Friday.

For application form write or telephone Mrs. J. Mollan, SRI-International, Carolyn House, Dingwell Road, Croydon. Tel: 01-881 1751.

### Top Jobs for Executive Secretaries

HOLBORN VIADUCT £3,500

Although helpful, previous legal experience is not essential for this exceptional opportunity. The Senior Partner, who specialises in Family Finances and Trusts for individual clients, will train a suitable secretary to become a genuine P.A. able to deal with Brokers in the buying and selling of shares and other interesting aspects of the work.

Contact: Mrs Dawn Sharriff 01-235 9984

#### WINE INDUSTRY

For a young secretary who wishes to train for something a little different—here could be the answer. While working for the Chairman of this Wine and Spirit Import Company, it is possible to study for the Diploma required by the Wine Industry. A little French would be useful and the work is always interesting. A very happy youthful atmosphere. Mini Bus collects from Cannon Street, Bank and St. Pauls. Starting £3,000 slightly negotiable.

Contact: Mrs Jo Armit 01-235 9984

#### ARCHITECT WCI

The Senior Partner of a large Architectural and Planning Consultancy situated in Holborn, seeks an experienced secretary to assist him with his routine and private work. Audio and shorthand required. Age range is fairly open—either mid-twenties or the forties into fifties. Annual salary reviews.

Contact: Miss Angela Mortimer 01-235 9984

#### BILINGUAL/FRENCH W1

A smart well spoken secretary for the Piccadilly office of this young international company. Good secretarial skills, and fluent French are needed. Age 28-38.

Contact: Miss Angela Mortimer 01-235 9984

Late night opening 6.45 pm every Thursday. Telephone Mrs Dorothy Allison (Manager) on 01-235 9984 for an appointment at 4-5 Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, SW1

### FLAIR FOR ADMIN?

We are a small friendly German Company near Piccadilly Circus and one of our Directors and our Company Secretary are looking for a capable Secretary.

IF YOU ARE 24+, HAVE A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF GERMAN, THINK YOU ARE WORTH A GOOD SALARY, INTELLIGENT, MATURE, ABLE TO WORK ON YOUR OWN AND WITH A GOOD TELEPHONE MANNER PLEASE CONTACT VANESSA DURHAM, 01-930 4504/9.

### PUBLISHING SALES DIRECTOR

### Secretary/PA

The Sales Director of the publishers of Britain's biggest newspaper company is looking for an experienced Senior Secretary (female) with good shorthand and typing skills. The exceptionally interesting and varied position requires the ability to use initiative and to deal with people.

The successful applicant will have a pleasant personality, must be capable of working under pressure and prepared to identify with the needs of the department.

The salary paid will be appropriate to this demanding job.

Ring Rose Thorpe, 267 4455, extension 524

MIRROR GROUP NEWSPAPERS

33 Belgrave, London, E.C.1.

### SECRETARY

Required for a Vice-President in charge of Middle East banking in an American bank in the City. Candidate should preferably have experience of the Middle East and the preferred age is 25 to 35. Remuneration, including good fringe benefits, will be generous for the right candidate.

Write only with C.V. to Ms. H. Thompson, Crocker National Bank, 34 Great St. Helens, EC3A 6EP.

#### V.P.'s ASST. £4,000

West End Co. Controller has an experienced Secretary/PA to provide an efficient secretarial service to our Marketing Director. In addition, the successful candidate will have an active involvement in the Public Relations field of the department and will do some work for our Manager, particularly dealing with press relations.

Because of the varied nature of the work, as well as possessing excellent secretarial skills, candidate should enjoy talking to people both on the phone and on a face-to-face basis. Salary is negotiable circa £3,500. Excellent benefits apply.

To arrange an early interview, please telephone Marlene Houshahat, Chief & Brewster, Westminster House, 100, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel: 01-930 9500, ext. 67.

#### GERMAN SEC. £4,000

City Banker needs a Secretary to assist a Senior Executive. Lots of opportunity to develop responsibilities. Excellent conditions and benefits.

To discuss this and other interesting opportunities please telephone 01-493 1121.

HUDSON PERSONNEL

#### BANKING, £4,000

International Bank have an opening for an experienced Secretary to assist a Senior Executive. Lots of opportunity to develop responsibilities. Excellent conditions and benefits.

To discuss this and other interesting opportunities please telephone 01-493 1121.

HUDSON PERSONNEL

#### BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY P.A. c. £4,500

To assist dynamic, young managing director of new U.K. subsidiary of large German publishing group.

A good knowledge of written and spoken German is essential. The successful candidate will also have a good knowledge of the publishing industry and a high level of initiative and responsibility.

The salary is around the £4,000 mark, but will also include a pension scheme, 4 weeks holiday and lunchtime vouchers.

LOCATION - WEMBLEY

Please ring SHIRAZ SPARGO on 584 2241, NOW!

#### AIRLINE STAFF

Travel firm, Victoria, offers responsible job arranging international travel for private clients. Suitable applicants would have 2 1/2 years experience in the field. Typing essential for own correspondence. Top salary with profit sharing.

For interview phone 01-534 8745

#### GOOD NEWS!

Join Fleet St based world news organisation as Secretary to Business Manager. If you are enthusiastic, well educated and can take initiative, you will enjoy this new job.

SALARY £3,700 plus 2 weeks holiday

Substantiated restaurant

CAREER CARE

100, Fleet St.

01-534 8745

#### MERCHANT BANK

98 year old City based House requires 2 superb personal assistants to join a small team.

First class secretarial skills required and ability to talk to clients, arrange travel, assist with correspondence, etc.

Salary £3,500

For interview on 01-481 3851 NOW.

#### £4,000 SEC/PA

+ up to 15% bonus opposite Solihulls

Good at figures and administration. Age 28-35, for busy young business broker who also has private charity interests.

PHONE EDWARD GOLD 493 9874

### DIRECTOR'S P/A

£3,500 plus

In a single day you are liable to be

Talking to Ecuador, Venezuela, New York as frequently as Ealing, Wexham and Nottingham.

Planning a Board meeting and preparing Board papers.

Organising the travel plan for the Director's visit to Luxembourg.

Booking hotel accommodation for a Japanese delegation.

Using a computer terminal to help check the probability of a new publication (training will be given on using the computer terminal).

Preparing administrative notices for staff.

If you can handle all this and more, calmly and efficiently, really know what makes a good Personal Assistant, and have the usual secretarial skills, then you are the candidate for the Director of Publishing and Information Services at the Institution of Electrical Engineers is seeking.

The Publishing and Information Services Division employs 200 people in locations in London, Stranraer and Hinxton and operates internationally. The Personal Assistant to the Director would be located in London (offices near to the Savoy) and in addition to the range of tasks mentioned would be responsible for informal information collection and public relations liaison. A background in publishing or journalism would be an advantage.

Salary not less than £3,500 p.a., four weeks' vacation, subsidised first-class restaurant. Flexible working hours and other fringe benefits.

Apply: Amette Calverhouse, 01-336 9339 or write to:

The Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0EL.

### Booming Oil Tool Industry

Top class executive secretary for US drilling tool company. Apart from excellent secretarial skills, German & some French preferable. Independent worker who could take charge when boss out of town.

Must have had experience in setting up and organising small office. Engineering background helpful, but not essential. Would be responsible for all filing, follow-up and organising of quotations for drill bits. Regular customer contact. Excellent working conditions in West End offices, company pension scheme, L.V.

Salary £4,300 neg. Initial 2-week training in company's

CALIFORNIA HEADQUARTERS

Phone: 01-734 4710

### United Arab Emirates

PA/Secretaries Up to £5,500 tax-free

Vacancies in Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Sharjah for adaptable, experienced secretaries with good shorthand/typing and administration skills. Free accommodation provided and in most cases, free car or transport. (Ref. E.143)

Write or telephone for an application form to Jenni Portman, Lansdowne Recruitment Limited, Design House, The Mall, London W5 5LS. Telephone: 01-579 6883/3912.

### Sales Executives

Up to £7,000 tax-free

Two vacancies exist for female sales executives aged up to 30 years with proven selling ability, to market building products in the U.A.E. Based Dubai or Sharjah. Base salary up to £5,400 plus commission. (Ref. E.146)

Write or telephone for an application form to Jenni Portman, Lansdowne Recruitment Limited, Design House, The Mall, London W5 5LS. Telephone: 01-579 6883/3912.

### EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SERVICES (NORTH SEA) LTD.

EXPRO a recent Queen's Award winner, is a young, aggressive British company seeking a graduate as Personnel Officer to approximately 150 personnel.

Attractive remuneration around £3,500 and 4 weeks' holiday per annum. Prepared to travel. Age 21-25 years.

Please contact Miss Pat Dyke, Exploration and Production Services (North Sea) Ltd., 140 Piccadilly, London W1V 9FL. Telephone 01-499 5021.

### FARSI SPEAKING SECRETARY

To join small Middle East Division of International Shipping Company.

Interesting position for someone with a flexible approach, prepared to undertake varied duties including later operation, occasionally staying late.

Comfortable offices located near Liverpool Street Station.

Salary up to £4,000 p.a.

Telephone Patsy Pepper, 01-283 6334.

or write to Seabrain Mideast, Cotts House, 25/28 Camomile St., London, EC3.

### GOOD ORGANISER?

UP TO £4,000

Private young MD of City based company is looking for a Secretary to assist him in his day to day work. The City needs a cheerful, well educated PA Secretary, aged 25-35, with a taste for responsibility and an interest in being a real PA. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day running of the company, as well as organising the correspondence, diary, travel plans, etc. The atmosphere is relaxed and pleasant. Salary £3,500 p.a. plus 2 weeks holiday.

Please ring Bridget Nicholson

### SENIOR SECRETARIES

Immediate Vacancies

3/5 Truro Street EC2V 8DA 01-605 1811

### BROOK STREET OVERSEAS

Canada

Two Secretaries/Girl Fridays, 1 to work for the Vice-President and the other for 3 executives of the organization. These posts call for articulate, attractive, well-grounded young ladies with a good standard of education and excellent shorthand/typing skills. Salary c. £3,500 p.a.

If you meet with these requirements please contact 15 South Molton St., London, W.1. 01-480 8822/01-630 0821.

### ENGLISH/FRENCH

CHAIRMAN requires experienced French Executive Secretary with considerable experience at senior level. Must be a well-versed, efficient and energetic worker with plenty of independent work and frequent use of French (other languages - appropriate). Excellent salary and benefits. Overlooking the City. Salary: £3,500-£4,000. The successful candidate will be responsible for all correspondence, administrative activities, in an important supporting role. Please apply to: 22 Chancery Lane, WC2A 3PL. Tel: 01-480 1222.

### SECRETARY TO M.P.

£3,500

Our client seeks a Secretary to M.P. who will be responsible for all correspondence, administrative activities, in an important supporting role. Please apply to: 22 Chancery Lane, WC2A 3PL. Tel: 01-480 1222.

### ESTATE AGENTS, W.1

Speaker: Partner of a firm of West End Estate Agents who requires a Secretary to assist him in his day to day work. The successful candidate will be responsible for all correspondence, administrative activities, in an important supporting role. Please apply to: 22 Chancery Lane, WC2A 3PL. Tel: 01-480 1222.

### WORK WITH FASHION IN 'COMFORT'

Delightful, intelligent person to manage ladies' fashion shop in Fulham. Knowledge of buying and management preferred. 699 9901, Tony Bloomberg

### SECRETARY/BOOKKEEPER

£3,750-£4,000

International Trading Company requires a Secretary/Bookkeeper to work in a pleasant Central London office. Knowledge of book keeping, PAYE and VAT returns essential. An attractive salary to be paid to well educated, mature person, under the age of 30. For interview please write to Mrs. Marion Atterton giving full details.

DAE WOO INDUSTRIAL COMPANY U.K. LTD., 4-18 St. Andrews St., London EC4A 3AE. Tel: 01-353 8422.

### SELF MOTIVATED?

22+

OIL WORLD

Full admin. back-up to Director of International Oil Co. Own office, supervision of 2 staff. Excellent salary and benefits. Salary for a person who can cope with a fast pace and who is a self-motivated, energetic, and ambitious individual. £3,500 p.a. plus 2 weeks holiday. For interview please write to Mrs. Marion Atterton giving full details.

DAE WOO INDUSTRIAL COMPANY U.K. LTD., 4-18 St. Andrews St., London EC4A 3AE. Tel: 01-353 8422.

### DOVE RECRUITMENT

PLANNING LTD. 01-495 9791/2/3/4

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